National Anti-Slavery Standard.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 23. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1865. WHOLE NO. 1,323.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON SATURDAY,

AT $3.00 PER ANNUM,

BY THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

At its Office, No. 48 Beekman Street, New York

AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

5 *South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.*

LETTERS should be addressed to *Editor of The National Anti-Slavery Standard*, 48 Beekman st., New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Pro-Slavery.

In this Department we give place to such extracts from the Pro-Slavery Press, North and South, as serve best to illustrate the character of Slavery and the spirit of its champions and apologists.

DEFEAT OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN CONNECTICUT.

From the N. Y. Daily News.

WE heartily congratulate our Democratic friends in Connecticut on their summary defeat of the negro suffrage amendment yesterday. A private dispatch, received at a late hour last night, states that the majority against the proposed amendment cannot be less than five thousand in the State. That the Negrophilists have been handsomely defeated is evident from the meagre returns we have received from the State, as arrangements had been made to give a big flourish of trumpets over the result had the measure been successfully carried. The Democrats of Connecticut have achieved a noble triumph, for which they deserve the thanks of all truly loyal and patriotic men. This question was forced upon them as a strict party measure, and they have met the issue manfully, and nobly achieved a success.

* * * * * * * *

The Black Republicans forced the question of negro suffrage to an issue in Connecticut, in order to make a fulcrum for the lever with which they hoped to govern the action of the Southern States upon the same subject. They required the prestige of a preliminary success upon that issue with which to open the campaign; and appreciating the value of the voice of even one New England State to give confidence and inspiration to their faction, they opened the lists in Connecticut, brought all their influence to bear upon that contracted arena, provoked the conflict, and were defeated.

Inasmuch as they expected to receive great strength and comfort from a victory, they will be weakened and discouraged by their discomfiture. Even Radical arrogance and injustice must recoil from the absurdity of demanding from South Carolina a tribute to negro equality that Connecticut refuses to pay, peremptorily and decisively. When a State that for years has been under the tuition and control of Black Republicanism rejects the loathsome morsel, the Southern States cannot consistently be urged to swallow it. In the South, the memories of negro inferiority and subordination must, during this generation at least, abide with the superior race. White men in that section cannot be expected to lay aside abruptly the prejudices to which they were educated, and to cancel, at the word of command, their theories of negro inferiority, that with them have been traditional and habitual since the creation of the Republic. But in New England, on the contrary, for thirty years and more, the missionaries of Abolition have been laboring to inculcate the doctrine of negro equality. It has been preached in the pulpits, it has been taught in public schools, it has been discussed in legislative halls. Nevertheless, with all this training, Connecticut, at the first opportunity when this question is submitted to her people, repudiates the principle, and forbids the negro access to her ballot-boxes. It would be the sublimity of impudence after that, for the Radicals to press their doctrine of negro suffrage upon the people of the late slave-holding States.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN CONNECTICUT.—THE RADICALS BADLY WHIPPED.

From the N. Y. Herald.

ON the proposition for amending the State constitution by an extension of the right of suffrage to the blacks the people of Connecticut, on Monday last, by a decided majority, rejected this proposed amendment. The result, so far as Connecticut is concerned, is a matter of but little consequence; for, had the amendment been adopted, it would have added less than three thousand votes to the vote of the State from its black population. But a question and a principle were involved as broad as the issue between the Abolition Radicals and President Johnson in reference to Southern restoration, and upon this issue the result of this incidental Connecticut election is of the highest national importance.

Whatever the white people of Connecticut may think in regard to the isolated question of extending the right of suffrage to the blacks within their borders, they have emphatically declared that this is not the time for this concession, when such concession would involve a condemnation of President Johnson's programme of Southern reconstruction. The local issue was merged in the national one, and Connecticut has voted to sustain the President in his plan of leaving the question of negro suffrage in the South to be settled hereafter by the several States concerned. The moral effect of this vote of Connecticut will be very great, North and South. It will strengthen the President in both sections, and it will go very far to defeat the game of the Radicals in the new Congress.

President Johnson is now backed in this Connecticut election by a very powerful argument. He has shaped his Southern policy from the conviction that it would be unwise and mischievous to enforce negro suffrage upon the late rebellious States to-day, in which the institution of slavery was abolished only yesterday; and he may now boldly ask, am I not right in this? If Connecticut, with a mere handful of citizens of African descent, is not yet prepared to give them the right of suffrage, relieved of slavery as she has been for more than half a century, what justice will there be in forcing this thing of negro suffrage upon South Carolina, in which her bewildered freedmen of to-day were yesterday her passive, ignorant slaves, and to the extent of more than half the population of the State? How can the representatives of Connecticut in Congress vote for this test of loyalty after this vote of their own State against it?

These questions the Abolition Radicals will find it hard to answer. It will not avail them to plead that this Connecticut election went by default, nor will it do to argue that this vote of Connecticut does not apply to South Carolina. The simple truth is that Connecticut has approved the course of Andrew Johnson in the South, of postponing the question of negro suffrage to a more convenient season, and this we doubt not is the popular sentiment of all the Northern States.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE VOTED DOWN IN CONNECTICUT.

From the N. Y. World.

THE result of the Connecticut election is the best response yet made in the North to the reconstruction policy of the President, and likely to remain the best till we hold our election in New York. To have achieved such a triumph over the Republican policy, and in a New England State too, is an excellent beginning. It goes far toward settling the question of negro suffrage, and is a harbinger of the complete overthrow of the Republican party.

It is all in vain that dishonest and slippery political tricksters, now that the defeat is accomplished, attempt to befog the subject by pretending that it was not a party issue. Never was a party issue more squarely presented, or more boldly accepted. What is its history? Why, that in the Connecticut Legislature, at its last session, held in the spring since Mr. Johnson became President, this subject was brought up by the Republicans, and, in spite of the opposition of the Democratic minority, was submitted to the people by a strict party vote. When the time came to hold the party conventions preparatory to the late election, the Republican platform indorsed the action of the Legislature, and strongly recommended the adoption of negro suffrage. The Democratic convention, on the contrary, took a decided stand in opposition to the amendment. If we follow its history through the canvass, we find the same complexion of facts; every Republican paper in the State zealously advocating, and every Democratic paper strenuously opposing it. To pretend now, after an inglorious defeat, that it was not a party issue is a stretch of bare-faced impudence which would be ventured on only by the pseudo-conservative Republicans of this State, who insist that a single small fig-leaf is a full suit of clothes, and hides all their nakedness.

The consequences of this Republican defeat in Connecticut will be every way most propitious and important. It is the last attempt that will be made to introduce negro suffrage into any Northern State while the work of Southern reconstruction is in progress. The Republicans will not *dare* to squarely present the issue again in their own States, and their members of Congress will labor under the disadvantage of trying to force upon the South a measure which the Northern States will not endure. Although the President has no objection to every State deciding this question for itself in any way it sees fit, he cannot but regard the result in Connecticut as highly favorable to the success of his policy. It shows that, even in the North, where the negroes are so few that they would be but as dust in the political balance, a rooted repugnance to their race will not tolerate the notion of equality. What insufferable effrontery is it, then, to urge this equality upon the South, where the repugnance is equally great, and the negroes are so numerous that they would be a great disturbing element in the politics of the country. Mr. Johnson and his friends in Congress can ply the Radicals with a perpetual *argumentum ad hominem* of which they can neither parry the point, nor will be willing to admit the force.

This gratifying result has been achieved by the aid of the returned soldiers, who universally abominate all the superfine philanthropy of negro voting and negro equality. Actual contact and observation with the negroes of the South has impressed the soldiers with the unspeakable absurdity of giving them the elective franchise.

CONNECTICUT.—THE RESULT.

A WHITE MAN'S STATE IN NEW ENGLAND.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE DEFEATED BY 6,505!

From the Hartford Times.

NEGRO suffrage is defeated. Whether the majority against it proves to be five or ten thousand is a matter of secondary importance. The great fact stands out, that Connecticut, a New England State, puts her seal of condemnation upon this mischievous scheme; and this has been done essentially by the Conservative Republicans, in spite of unusually severe efforts of the Republican party managers to whip them into a strict partizan vote. The thanks of true Union men everywhere, *from President Johnson down* to the humblest man who toils for bread in Maine or California will go out to the staunch and true men of Connecticut, for dealing this timely and effectual blow upon the bad scheme by which the Radicals hoped to defeat the Restoration of the Union. It is scarcely possible to overestimate the importance of this result, in its influence on the destiny of the nation. The ultras see it, and howl. The *Tribune* is enraged, and deals in *threats*. But it is a triumph of principle. It is more than the mere election of men to office.

* * * * * * *

Connecticut occupies a proud position. She has in her vote of Monday repudiated a crazy doctrine of the fanatics, and endorsed the wisdom of the fathers upon an essential constitutional provision, providing for the qualification of electors or the governing class. She has refused to commit her destinies to the fate of political mongrelism—has refused to aid fanatics in the bad work of reducing the Southern States of the Union to negro colonies, from which white people, under Radical rule, would be driven, unless they bowed to the decrees of the destructives. She has refused to be made a party of principles which have degraded Mexico, the South American States, and every nation that ever adopted them; and she stands before the country in the proud position of having made this glorious decision at a time when fanaticism seemed to rule the hour. In all time, her patriotic citizens, who sustain the Constitution and the Union—a Union of all the States upon friendly terms—will be proud of the result of last Monday.

The aggregate vote will not vary much from 61,000. The majority against the amendment is 6,505.

THE Republican party of Connecticut, and the Republicans of Maryland, do not agree at all, as appears by the following:

In Harford county, Maryland, the Republicans nominated last week their county ticket.

The following was the only resolution passed:

"Whereas, Reports have been circulated that the Union party of Harford county is in favor of negro suffrage: therefore

Resolved, That the Union party of Harford county *is opposed* to negro suffrage, and all charges to the contrary *are false and slanderous.*"

—*Ibid.*

HARTFORD and New Haven roll up a majority of 1,500 against the proposition for negro voting. And Greenwich—where the radicals made a "martyr" case out of a negro who married a white woman—rolls up 419 majority against the miscegenationists.—*Ibid.*

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

From the N. Y. Daily News.

WE stated on Wednesday that the majority against negro suffrage in Connecticut would not be less than five thousand, and might possibly go considerably above that figure. The result, as reported from a hundred and fifty-three towns in the State, confirms the accuracy of our statement. The ten towns still to be heard from will swell the aggregate vote against striking the word "white" out of the Constitution, to six thousand five hundred and upward. The attempt of the Republican papers in Connecticut to ignore it as a party defeat—and a most humiliating one at that—may possibly pass current with those as uninformed of the character of their late canvass as they are of the true interests and wants of the negro at the South; but to a live journalism in this city, the brass and effrontery of their attempt to disclaim it as a party defeat, are too transparent to pass unnoticed.

On Monday, the day of the election, the Hartford *Courant* published the following article:

REPUBLICANS!—To-day the charge sounds for one more dash at our old enemies, the Pro-Slavery Democracy. Up and at them, and let us wipe their principles out of the State as they were of the nation last November. It is the same copperhead snake we scotched then that we must kill now. *This is only a wriggle of its tail*, but we must put our foot upon it.

The *italics* are those of the *Courant;* but the mistake made by its editor was in locating the "wriggle" in the wrong tail. It was the wriggle in the *black*-snake's tail that was effectually crushed out on the day of election, and that will be very likely to remain crushed out for some time to come.

And the same paper (for we confine our quotations to the *Courant* as the leading Republican journal in the State), in its issue of the 30th of September, squarely puts itself in strict party attitude on this subject as follows:

But we insist that this is a *party measure.* * * * The Republican party, acting as a State and not a National organization, has most certainly pledged itself to this amendment. In the Legislature it was passed by a solid Republican vote, and throughout the State the Republican press supports it. Nothing could more evidently show a "party measure."

And yet, with the coolest possible complacency, that paper now assures us that the contest was not strictly a party one, and that the result merely shows what a "firm hold the old-time prejudice against the negro has upon the voters of Connecticut."

The result of this election, considering the purely partisan character given to the issue by the Republicans, is all the more glorious for the Democracy of Connecticut. They occupy to-day a proud position before the American people. The political joust to which they were invited—nay, forced by the insolence and bravado of their adversaries—has passed off with a triumph more signal and complete than the warmest champions of Democracy in that State could have anticipated. The insolent *Black Knight* that threw down the gage of battle has been completely unhorsed and rendered impotent by the conflict. We may listen to his muttered imprecations as he lies prone in the dust, but we may be sure that he will not soon provoke another "tilt" with the Democracy of Connecticut, in vindication of his favorite Dinah.

SIGNIFICANT.—President Johnson has designated Col. Thomas B. Florence, proprietor of the Washington *Constitutional Union*, as one of the publishers of Government advertisements. Col. Florence, throughout the war, has been a staunch peace Democrat, never trimming or wavering; but bold, out-spoken and consistent in his advocacy of true Democratic principles. We need not add, therefore, that the *Constitutional Union*, though published under the frown of Radical authority, maintained its position as a fearless peace journal, devoted to State sovereignty, the rights of citizenship and Constitutional liberty. That such a man, and such a journal, should receive the Executive favor, is a circumstance that just now is significant, and most cheeringly so.—*N. Y. News.*

Selections.

AN AFRICAN EMBASSY.

[The steamship Persia last week brought among her passengers, Mr. Perry, of Rhode Island, American Consul at Tunis, and an Embassy from the Bey of Tunis to President Johnson. The Embassy bring a letter of condolence to Mrs. Lincoln, and one of felicitation to the President on the return of peace. The members are: Gen. Otman Hashem, Special Envoy from the Bey of Tunis; Col. Ramiro Gaita, his Aide-de-Camp; the Chevalier Antoine Conti, Secretary and Interpreter. A few days since the Providence (R. I.) *Press* contained the following remarkable paper, purporting to have been received from "Mr. Perry, American Consul-General at Tunis." The *Press* accompanies the document with this statement. We copy the whole from the N. Y. *Evening Post.*]

"His Highness, the Bey of Tunis has sent to this country some high officials of his Court, who are expected by every steamer in company with Hon. Amos Perry, our able Consul-General at the Tunisian government, who, we are proud to say hails from our city and State. As they are expected to honor our State with their presence, we await their landing upon our shores before giving their names, titles, and respective staffs. We understand that they bear an official message of peace and congratulation from the Bey to President Johnson, and through him to the country."

The document is as follows:

"*To Mr. Amos Perry, Consul-General of the United States of America at Tunis:*

"Sir: I have been honored with a letter from you, in which you state that, coming from a country where liberty and slavery for a long time existed and flourished side by side, and where they are at present involved in a deathly struggle for supremacy, you may find many facts in the history of may Tunis calculated to throw light on the legitimate influence and nature of these two antagonistic principles.

TUNISIAN SLAVERY.

"You ask me to explain Tunisian slavery, and to state what influence it exerted on our institutions, and whether our people regret its abolition or rejoice thereat. You further wish to know whether our experience is favorable to service or unpaid labor, or to that which is free and paid, and which the Tunisian government prefers as the basis of its social fabric—freedom or slavery.

* * * "Slavery becoming worse with time, at length attracted the attention of the Tunisian government, which finally advised, as a radical remedy for the existing evil, the complete abolition of slavery in the regency. For, when a master could no longer treat his slave with the kindness prescribed by our laws, the slave had to be either sold or freed from bondage. Selling him was scarcely a remedy, since by this process the slave only changed masters, and the evil was likely to be repeated—while freeing the slave from bondage was an effectual remedy; and this course was adopted by our government.

EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES.

"The act of emancipation took place in the month of Mohanan, 1262 of the Hegira (1845 A.D.), during the reign of Ahmed Bey, of blessed memory. This prince addressed a letter to the religious tribunals on that occasion, in which he says: 'It has been proved to us, in a manner beyond question, that our people are not capable of holding negroes as slaves, in accordance with the conditions prescribed by our laws. We have therefore declared it necessary, in order to ameliorate the condition of these unfortunate beings, to abolish slavery altogether. We have been influenced in adopting this measure by some political considerations,' etc., etc.

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS INFLUENCING EMANCIPATION.

"The political considerations alluded to can be interpreted in different ways; but in my opinion our lamented sovereign had in view the principles demonstrated by the great political economists of our age, that those countries where free labor exists to the exclusion of that which is servile and forced, are thereby rendered more prosperous and happy. One of our distinguished writers and religious dignitaries, in a document issued to induce all those under his charge to cheerfully comply with the requisitions of our late sovereign, employed the following language: 'O generous souls! hearts full of compassion! Your law is on the side of liberty; holding men as slaves is a misfortune and a disgrace; but God can change the order of things, making slaves masters, and masters slaves.'

INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY OE MUSSULMAN INSTITUTIONS.

"2. Another of your inquiries relates to the influence of slavery on our institutions and to the sentiments entertained by our people in regard to its abolition. Since the holding of men in a state of bondage was found to be neither necessary to supply the common wants of life, nor needful to the well-being of society, such a practice was, in general, abandoned here without pain, if not cheerfully; and now, after nearly twenty years of experience, I am satisfied that this change is not regretted. And why should persons well-to-do in life, who have at heart the well-being of their fellow-creatures and the improvement of their country, regret liberating their slaves when they can have in their stead the service of free men? And here the satisfaction of such persons was enhanced by their religious conviction that they would be rewarded before God in the final abode. But if there were persons who at first were disturbed by the abolition of slavery, on account of changes introduced into their system of service, or by reason of their selfishness and avarice, leading them to prefer what was present and near to what was future and remote, these persons were at length consoled and satisfied, learning by experience the advantages of free and paid labor over that which is servile and unpaid—advantages which are alike appreciable in the light of reason and general experience.

"Those who had employed slaves and could not afford to employ free servants, readily returned to the order of nature, which is the best, doing their work with their own hands, so as to have the least possible need of their fellow creatures.

A SENSIBLE ARGUMENT.

"Indeed, when a person gets used to being served by others he often becomes incapable of even performing the simple duties of life; for man is more a slave of custom and habit than a follower of instinct.

"To qualify various wants of his existence he is obliged to depend somewhat upon those around him; but in proportion as he is thus dependent it is difficult for him to be gratified, and those things for which he is most dependent on others are most difficult for him to get.

MANKIND DIVIDED INTO FOUR CLASSES.

"Mankind may be divided in respect to labor into four classes. The first class comprises those who attend to their own business in person, working and in general putting forth their utmost efforts. Constituting the basis of society they perform the largest amount of labor.

"The second class comprises those who are out at service and are paid stipulated wages. Not putting forth in general their utmost efforts, they perform a smaller amount of labor, and though invaluable to society, are as a whole inferior to the first class.

"The third class comprises those who work by compulsion and without pay. To this class belong slaves and bondmen. Their inducements to labor being small, their amount of service is also small, and their rank as a producing class is inferior.

"The fourth class comprises those who neither work for themselves or other people. They are the lazy and idle, whom God hates. Regarding labor as the part of slaves and slavish people, they would shun the appearance and the suspicion of belonging to such a class. Yet these persons, who stand lowest in the scale of the political economist and in the divine order, may not be lost to society beyond remedy. They may be benefitted and saved by seeing those of more intelligence and elevated station, performing the offices which they disdain. The idle and the lazy need to be stimulated and encouraged to pursue the paths of usefulness by those who have the influence and authority. Man is more disposed by nature and the light of reason to love and to do good, than to approve and do evil. He is prompted to evil by his lower and animal instincts; but as a man exercising his reason, he aspires to that which is good; and when he finds a physician skilful in overcoming the infirmities of his nature, he is put in the best moral condition.

"It is when men are thus treated and helped that they exhibit the dignity of their nature. In such a case general prosperity is secured; mutual assistance is afforded in the various occupations of life; all hands are employed for a common good; the sources of wealth are developed and the country is enriched. It is thus that those countries are more prosperous where liberty exists to the exclusion of slavery, than where slavery exists to the injury of liberty and labor. The cause of this difference seems to me clear; the amount of labor voluntarily performed by free men is far greater than can be forced from wretched slaves, and is at the same time infinitely more satisfactory and advantageous to society.

LIBERTY AND SLAVERY COMPARED IN THEIR INFLUENCE.

"3. It is my belief, also, that as liberty unharmed by slavery exerts an influence favorable to the material prosperity of a country, so it serves to elevate the character and ennoble the sentiments of the people. There can be no permanent prosperity without justice, and justice results from freedom; if freedom be destroyed, tyranny takes its place, disregarding the claims of justice and injuring the best interests of society in proportion as the principles of liberty are violated. There can be no doubt that the prevalence of freedom elevates the character of men by leading them to reflect and reason in regard to general principles and their application in life. The spirit of freedom is essentially good, elevating men and saving them from vile habits, such as vulgarity of manners, vanity, pride and like passions which commonly predominate in slave-masters; for, by habitually dealing with slaves, slave-masters become haughty in spirit and imperious and overbearing in manners. Nay, they often come to regard other men, especially if they are black, with the same spirit with which they regard their slaves, who are in their eyes scarcely better than brutes. In illustration of what I have here said, I beg to introduce here.

A PERSONAL INCIDENT.

"During the carnival of 1856 I went to the Grand Opera in Paris with a young negro. I had been in the saloon but a short time when an American gentleman sprang upon my companion, and trying to seize him by the collar, cried out with rage, 'Why is this negro in this room where we are? When has a slave ever been permitted to take rank with his masters?' The poor negro, not understanding what the American was saying, was astonished, stupefied at the scene. I immediately approached and said to the American, 'Be calm, my friend; we are in Paris, not in Richmond.'

"Meanwhile, attracted by the noise, one of the guardians of the theatre hastened to the scene, and informed the American that French laws give no preference to gentlemen on the ground of the color of their skin, but much on the ground of character. In fine, the poor negro was delivered from the clutches of the American—not by the clearness of his white cravat and yellow gloves—but by the splendor of truth and the justice of freedom.

SLAVES DO NOT WANT TO RETURN TO THEIR OLD CONDITION.

"4. To return to our subject. The Tunisian government deeming it needful for the harmony of society that slavery should be abolished, enacted the law of emancipation regardless of the prophecies of those who argued that slaves did not wish for their freedom, and that if emancipated they would prefer to return to a state of bondage. The poet says:

"'Weak eyes shun the light of day!'

And

"'To the sick, pure water often has a bad taste.'

"But the instances of freedmen repenting that they were not slaves occurred only immediately after the act of emancipation, when these people were thrown suddenly upon the world, like cattle loosed from their stalls. They were ignorant and quite unprepared for the emergencies of their new life of freedom. But now that they have had experience, we find none of them with the slightest inclination to return to a life of slavery.

A FEW WORDS TO AMERICANS.

"But passing by this objection, which falls to the ground of itself, I turn, in conclusion, to address a few words to your countrymen.

"Inhabitants of America, ye are like that nation of whom Omar Ben Elaas, the friend of our Prophet (on whom be the grace and blessing of God), said: 'They are the most compassionate people in times of war and domestic trouble; the quickest to recover from misfortunes; repulsed, they return to the charge; to the poor, the orphans, and the feeble, they are the most charitable; and against the tyranny of kings they are the most valiant.' Such is the story of your character; and since God has permitted you to enjoy full personal liberty, and to manage your civil and political affairs yourselves, while many other people are deprived of such distinguished privileges and blessings, it would not tarnish the lustre of your crown to grant to your slaves, as an act of gratitude for the favors which God has bestowed on you, such civil rights as are not denied to the humblest and meanest of your citizens.

"You are too far advanced in civilization to imitate the example of those who with bandaged eyes* ever turn in the same circle under the pretext of following in the footsteps of their fathers. Humanity invites you to eradicate from your constitution every sentiment that can by implication give countenance to the principle of slavery. Pity the slave. God loves the merciful among his worshippers. Be ye then merciful to those upon earth, that He who is in Heaven may be merciful to you.

"In concluding this letter, Monsieur le Consul-General, permit me to express my profoundest regrets for the war that desolates your land and my tenderest sympathies for the slaves there doomed to suffer.

"You will please accept assurance of my high esteem and profound respect.

"Written with his perishable hand by the poor before the mercy seat of his God.

GL. HAUSSEIN.

"Maj.-Gen. and President of the Municipal Council of Tunis.

"Djauma d a Ethaunia 1281 of the Hegira (November, 1864, A. C.)"

[Of the genuineness of the foregoing document there have been doubts. Let us then underpin it with a fact, about which there is no doubt. When slavery had been abolished in Tunis, the British residents, consuls and others in the surrounding cities and places, including Gibralter, Malta, Naples, Florence, and others, addressed, through their Consul-General at Tunis, Sir Thomas Reade, a letter of congratulation to the Bashaw on the noble act he had performed "*for the glory of mankind, and to distinguish it from the brute creation;*" not as a political expediency or "*Military Necessity;*" and his government being a Despotism, not Democracy; *his skin being colored, and not white;* and his religion Mohammedanism, not Christianity. The following is extracted from his official letter of reply to the address:]

FROM MUSHEER AHMED BASHAW BEY.

Praise be to God! From the servant of God, Musheer Ahmed Bashaw Bey, sovereign prince of the dominions of Tunis, to the honored Englishmen united together for the melioration of the human race. May God honor them!

We have received the letter which you have forwarded to us by the honored Richardson, congratulating us upon the measures that we have adopted *for the glory of mankind, and to distinguish it from the brute creation.*

Your letter has filled us with joy and satisfaction.

May God aid us in our efforts—may he enable us to accomplish the objects of our hopes—and may he accept this our work!

May you live continually under the protection of God Almighty!

Given at Tunis, 26th day of Elhojah, 1257, (7th Feb. 1842.)

* Reference to the Koran.

NEW RECONSTRUCTION—THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

SOMEBODY once called the Protestant Episcopal Church in America "the Zero of the Sects." Four letters of the alphabet, beginning at the bottom of it, are seldom better applied. But there are many degrees below, as well as above zero. The Methodist Episcopal Church has attempted reconstruction with the South, but so far without success, as we have shown in several of the late STANDARDS. There was a genuine separation there, and the gulf seems impassable. It is not the fault of the Northern Conference; it did not make the separation; it strove hard to prevent it to the very last. The South seceded, and dug the unbridgable, impassable gulf. The North has proposed all sorts of unhumiliating terms to her "wayward sister," for filling up or ferrying over; but the South is incorrigible.

In the Episcopal Church the work is easy, because no division exists, or ever has existed, and no anti-slavery pretension was ever made. Southern bishops and priests, of high and low degree, have rebelled against the Government; but have been loyal to their Church. A bishop condescended to a brigadier-generalship in the rebel army, and led his myrmidons to the slaughter of American citizens, who went to the rescue of the Government; but this was no treason to his church. Some of those he slew were brothers of his own church, partakers of the same sacrament; but that did not constitute him a criminal, a fratricide, or subject him to any ecclesiastical discipline. Many of his own army, too, were of the same faith and fellowship. They had the same Bible, creed and catechism. The prayer-book was varied to suit the circumstances, though they prayed to the same God. At the altar and the communion they were one; on the field of battle they were enemies, thirsting for each other's blood. The war was for slavery, not for freedom—at least on the part of the South. It was armed rebellion against the Government, to extend and perpetuate a despotism unparalleled in the annals of mankind. The Episcopal Church could fight on both sides, but especially on the side of oppression, cruelty and crime, without soiling her holy palms. One church member could butcher another church member, led on to the fell work by bishops and priests of the same communion, prayed for, too, on both sides, by consecrated chaplains from the same altars; and *it was no violation of their Christian faith.* Brother from the North slew brother of the South, and thus red with each other's blood, their spirits flew and stood before the Eternal Throne, led by Bishop Brigadier-General Leonidas Polk! Did his military Reverence there plead that he killed the lambs of the Episcopal flock from the Northern fold in defence of a slave system before which all heaven stood aghast, and holy beings retired? And what did the Northern slain and slayers say? But this scene cannot be contemplated here.

The war being ended, the Episcopal bruise is to be healed—a work of easy accomplishment, judging from the progress already made and reported. The Government appears to have some designs against one eminent member of that denomination, and holds him a close prisoner at Fortress Monroe. And there are those who believe he should be and will be hung—hung as a rebel and traitor. Not so his faithful and forgiving mother, the Episcopal Church. She is not forgetting or forgiving her prodigal children as rebels or traitors. She practically denies that they are rebels or traitors at all. She even approves and endorses all the action of her unfortunate Southern sisterhood, while "*separated by hindrances incident to a state of war,*" and compelled to become destroyers of each other. Of the recent Convention in this city, the *Church Journal* gives this account in its editorial columns:

"THE NEW YORK CONVENTION was one of the fullest that we have known for many years, and also one of the most important.

"The noble utterance of our Bishop in his Address touching our Ecclesiastical reunion with our brethren of the South has already been spread on the wings of the wind by the daily press of the city, and has carried its healing, cheering influence into hundreds of thousands of hearts all over the land. His assurances as to the action of the General Convention concerning the few points at issue, will be accepted everywhere as truly foreshadowing what the course of that great Council will be. And the graceful and cordial terms in which he introduced the Rev. Dr. Quintard, Bishop-elect of Tennessee, and the prompt welcome which the whole house rose to give him, testify in advance to the readiness with which the General Convention will sign his testimonials and witness his Consecration to the Office of a Bishop in the Church of God. These things alone would have been enough to give distinction to the Convention of 1865.

"But besides this, there was that overwhelming vote in favor of the Provincial System, which goes far to insure favorable action by the General Convention. That system now has in its favor, not only the example of the whole Catholic Church in all ages and countries; but in our own Church of America it has accumulated a weight of evidence in its favor which has at length become irresistible. Beginning with the recorded recommendation of the venerable Bishop White; then going on to the proposition made by his disciple and assistant, the late able and lamented Bishop De Lancey; *then to the adoption of the principle in the Constitution established by our Southern brethren during their temporary separation from us, and which commits the whole South in its favor; then to the action of the Convention of Tennessee in its favor, and the warm commendation given by the Bishop of Virginia in his address to his Convention, both showing that our Southern brethren, in returning to full union with us,* are as anxious for the Provincial system as they were when they supposed themselves to be already an independent national Church; and lastly to the crowning vote in our Convention the other day, closing a discussion at two successive Conventions; all this foreshadows but one result at our approaching General Convention."

["The noble utterance of our Bishop," so glowingly described, "touching our ecclesiastical reunion with our brethren of the South," is in the following paragraphs:]

"Among the many happy consequences of the restoration of peace will be, it is presumed, the speedy reappearance in our general ecclesiastical council of the *beloved brethren, Bishops, clergy and laity,* who for four years have been separated from us by hindrances incident to a state of war. It will be a reunion that will arouse the tenderest sensibilities of every Christian heart. It will show that old affections have only been restrained, not extinguished, and that feelings long pent up claim a more than ordinary indulgence in demonstrations of love, respect and sympathy. I verily believe, as I do most fervently hope and pray, that not one word of reproach or bitterness will be heard, not one look of coldness appear, to mar the dignity and loveliness of that touching scene. In that much-longed-for and welcome hour, we shall need no declaration of principles, no formal vindication of the peaceful character of the Christian ministry. Divine Providence has spoken! Any words that we can use in reference to the Past, whether persons or things, will be a mere impertinence. The important acts of the Southern Dioceses, done while they were in a state of separation from us, and which therefore require the sanction of the General Convention, will unquestionably be recognized and confirmed at once. They are only three in number: the election of Bishop Wilmer by the Diocese of Alabama; the erection of Arkansas into a regularly organized diocese; and the election of the Missionary Bishop of the Southwest, Dr. Lay, to the Episcopate of Arkansas. These acts were eminetly proper under the circumstances. The distinguished brethren selected by the two Dioceses named, are universally esteemed throughout the whole Church, and there will not be a dissenting voice to the action which will promptly place them upon an equal footing with all their brethren.

"What happiness and glory for the Church which can present such a spectacle to the world immediately after the close of such a conflict! Let me avail myself of this occasion to recommend to the favor of the Diocese all judicious and properly authenticated efforts which may be made to extend aid to the Church within the Southern Dioceses. Church edifices have been injured, and, in many cases, destroyed; Church property has been lost; the ability of the people to restore what has been decayed, and to sustain the ministrations of the Church, has been widely and grievously impaired; and to impart to them of our abundance, where it may be done with the sanction and under the direction of their own Bishops—*a very essential condition*—should be esteemed by us as one of the greatest of our privileges. It is true the distinguished Bishop of Georgia has, in his Address to his Convention, spoken to his clergy and people strongly against going abroad for exterior aid. And much to the same effect is the friendly response which I have received in a private letter from the excellent Bishop of Virginia, in reference to a suggestion which I had made, that assistance might be afforded, if desired, for the relief of parishes and clergy that had suffered heavily. He thought the people were inclined to be kind, and the clergy to be content with such things as they had. These are very natural sentiments for those Bishops to express. But the question is, if such delicacy and reserve are, under the circumstances, not unnatural in them, what is the course of conduct which will be most proper and most becoming in us? Surely there is not a heart that hears me, that will hesitate as to the answer. Be delicate, be considerate in your modes of action; but just in proportion as they shrink from speaking, do you be forward to minister. Wait not to be entreated; but try to find out out where good can be done, and then, with all tenderness and respect beg to be allowed to do it. There are no nobler men in the House of Bishops than several to whom I now refer, and whatever may be their feelings of delicacy, or of allowable pride, they will not desire to see ruins perpetuated, or only tardily and imperfectly repaired, which might be more speedily and more effectually restored with the aid of friendly hearts and hands."

[An illustration of the quality of the Southern Church membership which all seem so desirous to restore, is seen in the following excerpts from their "Address to Christians throughout the World," issued not long before the close of the war. It was signed by one hundred of the most eminent members of nearly all the denominations of the South (the Episcopal Church being largely represented in it), many of them with sounding-titles appended. In a note it is declared, "The number might have been indefinitely increased." No doubt of it. The "Address" was not circulated much in the Northern States, for the reason, probably, that it was addressed to "Christians" only! but it was scattered most assiduously throughout Great Britain. The following brief quotations will close this extended but, we trust, not unimportant article. They are taken from a letter by Rev. C. P. Grosvenor to the *American Baptist.* Mr. Grosvenor has just returned from a tour of two years abroad.]

"As the servants of the most high God, we speak the truth in love. . . . We put forth this address after much prayer, solemnly invoking the blessing of almighty God. . . . . Christian brethren, could the hand of violence win you to desire fellowship with a people while it destroyed your peace, etc? We need not discuss the kindness of those who so generously propose to confer on us by *force of arms 'the best Government.'* . . The war is forced upon us. We have always desired peace. . . . Politically and ecclesiastically, the line has been drawn between North and South. It has been done distinctly, deliberately, finally, and in most solemn form. . . . *The recent proclamation of the President of the United States, seeking the emancipation of the slaves of the South, is, in our judgment, a suitable occasion for solemn protest on the part of the prople of God throughout the world.* . . . Make it absolutely necessary for the public safety THAT THE SLAVES BE SLAUGHTERED," etc. [Let these words of cold-blooded murder be looked at, as having been penned by ministers of the gospel, "the servants of the most high God"]. "We should not fear the issue of a full discussion of this whole question of slavery. . . We fear no investigation, we decline no debate. . . No description we can give of this measure of the Executive of the United States, even though indignation alone inspired us to utter it, would exaggerate what we regard as an unholy infatuation, a ruthless persecution, a cruel and shameful device, adding severity and bitterness to a wicked and reckless war. . . . This measure is in no proper sense an act of mercy to the slave, but of malice toward the master. . . If the whole country were occupied by United States troops, it would merely exhibit a military despotism, against which the people would struggle," (observe the promise and threat), "in perpetual revolutionary effort, while any Southrons remained alive. The South has done more than any people on earth for the Christianization of the African race. The condition of the slaves here is not wretched, as Northern fictions would have men believe, but prosperous and happy (!), and would have been more so, but for the mistaken zeal of the Abolitionists. Can emancipation obtain for them a better portion? The practicable plan for benefiting the African race must be the providential plan. WE ADOPT THAT PLAN IN THE SOUTH. . . We regard our success in the war as due to divine mercy. . . We have no fear for the future. . The will of the Lord be done. Christian brethren, think of these things; and let your answer to our address be the voice of an enlightened Christian sentiment."

THE SOUTHERN PROSPECT.

From the American Baptist.

ALL accounts from the South show that the condition of the freedmen is constantly growing worse. Col. Thomas says he has been compelled to relinquish the idea of settling them upon lots of forty acres each; that it would require a hero to execute it and an army to protect these settlers. The New Orleans journals are in ecstacy over the President's policy. The *True Delta* says, "he is our choice for our next President." The Jackson (Miss.) *Daily News* says the President "will do all he can to sustain the South in this her hour of trial." The *Picayune* says the planters are discharging and sending off the negroes from their plantations. "*On very few of the plantations are the negroes paid. They are generally willing to stay at their old homes for their food and clothing.*" The *Picayune* defends the masters and maintains that they cannot afford to employ the negroes for their bare support! The Alabama Convention have passed an ordinance which practically abolishes the admission of negro testimony in all cases where the interests of colored men are concerned. The following from the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* would seem to show that there is little to hope from the President:

"No matter what the opponents of the President's policy may say, the action of the conventions thus far held in the South meets with his most hearty approval. The instructions given privately to Govs. Sharkey, Parsons, and Perry by the President, have been carried out almost to the letter, while the general conditions for the 'restoration' of the States, as set forth in the executive proclamation have been faithfully observed. The President, therefore, could not do less than endorse the actions of the conventions, but this much he has done.

"Included among the cordial endorsers of the President's policy is a majority of the best Republicans in the land. The decided opponents of that policy, though making much noise, are really but few in number, and there is every reason to believe they can do no harm. One who has made a careful inspection of the whole list of Congressmen, though elected as Republicans, and who is competent to judge, expresses the firm conviction that three-fourths, at least, will endorse the President and vote side by side with Democrats and Conservative Republicans in favor of the admission of the South

isiana receiving rations from the Government is at present 2,000."

In reference to the organization of the militia of Mississippi, Col. Thomas remarks: "The organization of the militia in this State has created a greater panic among the freedmen than any action of the Federal or late Confederate authorities. It will do more to disturb the relation of the freedmen to the whites of the State than anything which has yet been done. If the militia is organized, as foreshadowed by the Governor's proclamation and endorsed by the President of the United States in his dispatch to the Governor, I have no idea that the freedmen will remain quiet laborers in the cotton fields.

"They are excited and partially armed. They have some idea of what war is. They certainly know all about slavery, and have no idea of returning to any such condition. That collisions will occur, that a disturbed state of society will be the result, there is no question. The hope of organizing the labor of the State in such a way that the freedmen will return to the fields and assist in recruiting the agricultural wealth of the State as free laborers, seems to vanish with the promulgation of this militia order."

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1865.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

NO STATE SHALL MAKE ANY DISTINCTION IN CIVIL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES AMONG THE NATURALIZED CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES RESIDING WITHIN ITS LIMITS, OR AMONG PERSONS BORN ON ITS SOIL OF PARENTS PERMANENTLY RESIDENT THERE, ON ACCOUNT OF RACE, COLOR, OR DESCENT.

WENDELL PHILLIPS will open the Fraternity Course at Music Hall, in Boston, Tuesday evening, Oct. 17, with an address on "The South Victorious." He will speak on the same subject, at Cooper Institute, in New York, Wednesday evening, Oct. 25.

THE STANDARD Subscribers to whom bills are sent, will confer a favor by remitting the amounts due at their earliest convenience.

COLORPHOBIA IN CONNECTICUT.—A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT.

TRADITION has it that the first settlers of Connecticut adopted in their platform, two resolutions:

First: Resolved—That the earth is to be given to the saints.

Second: Resolved—That we, being the saints, do hereby take possession of this portion of it.

The history of the State is a singular commentary on such propositions. Its Indian wars were of the most sanguinary descriptions. Its treatment of the few colored inhabitants, both before and after actual slavery disappeared, was and is a scandal to humanity. Prudence Crandall's attempt to rescue the colored children from the reproach of *ignorance*, which was ever unsparingly heaped upon them by the saintly Saxon race, was overruled first by the mob, and then by the decision of the Courts, and she was sent to prison. There is a place beyond the sea of which travellers and others have said: it is the most pious and the most profligate spot under heaven, unless one dives deeper under heaven than this earth. It observes Sunday the strictest, and sins worst during the week. It has the most priests and most prostitutes of any community in Christendom, in proportion to its population. Its prayers are longest, loudest, most public, and there are the most of them, of any people known. And its working and poorest classes are worse paid and more poorly fed, than in any other country claiming civilization. All this has been said of it and read of it, and may or may not be true. But even that country proscribes no man unless for other reason than the color of his skin.

Professions of loyalty, purity, sanctity, cost nothing. Even Government levies no tax on these Connecticut has ever been claimed as preeminent in these virtues. Her government, she has always held, is a model to mankind—republicanism regulated by religion. And yet suffrage to this day with her, is, as with some larger administrations, a thing of "experiments," and follows the law and "logic of events." In the New Haven Colony, formed in 1639, it was enacted, "That *Church members oneiy* shall be free burgesses; and that they onely shall chuse magistrates and officers *among themselves*, to have the power of transacting all the publique, civall affayres of this Plantation," This "Plantation" united with the Connecticut Colony in 1662, and made what has since been known as Connecticut. The first ordinance regulating suffrage provided, "that persons of civil, peaceable and honest conversation, of the age of twenty-one years, and having an estate of twenty pounds, beside their person, should be admitted as freemen." In 1675, the estate was reduced to ten pounds. Several other changes in the amount were made, between 1675 and 1845, when the property requisition was entirely removed.

But no actual denial of the right of colored suffrage appears until 1814. In that year, it was enacted, that "No person shall be admitted a freeman in any town in this State, unless, in addition to the qualifications already required by law, *he be a free*, WHITE, *male person*." And such is the law at present.

The reason for this proscription does not appear in the statute. That the colored people of Connecticut were ignorant, we can have no doubt, because twenty years later we have the history of Prudence Crandall's school for colored children, broken up by the ruling of the mob, the decision of Judge Judson, and sanction of the church of the action of both august tribunals. That colored men had been soldiers in the Revolution, were soldiers in the war existing at the moment of that cruel and unrighteous decree, we have the testimony of history. It was said last year in Congress, in reference to the act, that "Connecticut at that time was willing to eat her share of Southern dirt, for her share of Southern trade." But at that very hour almost, New Orleans and the whole Southwest were at the mercy of Sir Edward Packenham, and were rescued to the uses of Connecticut peddlers by the gallantry of the black braves who fought under Gen. Jackson, and received his public thanks after the battle.

At the storming of Fort Ledyard, in the town of Groton, Connecticut, the first Briton slain, fell by the hand of a colored soldier—as he was mounting the parapet, at the head of a column, he was met by a pike in the hand of a black man, and pinned to the earth, from which he never rose. A proud monument marks the place of that bloody encounter. On a mural tablet of marble, are inscribed the names of all the men who fell defending the fort, beginning with Col. Ledyard, the commander. After all the other names, and at a negro-pew distance from and below them, stands the name of the brave black hero who opened that most tragic scene of the whole Revolutionary War.

In the war just ended, *(if it be end d,)* the colored population of Connecticut have furnished perhaps a larger proportion of soldiers than any other equal number in the country. One fourth of all the men of proper age in the country went *voluntarily* to the field. Connecticut colored men were not behind those of other States. And the report of the Adjutant-General there shows also that in action, their behavior was above all praise. In the terrible onsets before Petersburg, the Twenty-ninth Connecticut (colored) regiment, reported of killed and wounded, a hundred and forty men. Few white regiments have shown a record more honorable than that. But the survivors who returned, pruned of their limbs, plucked of their eyes, and shattered and scarred all over with the thunder and hail of the battle-tempest,—they must creep to their cabins, proscribed, despised, shorn of manhood and citizenship by the iron shears of a prejudice, remorseless as death, cruel as the grave!

But something may be said even for Connecticut. The Administration is at present engaged in reconstructing or restoring the Government. The President has already declared, and sealed it with an oath, we are told, "That this is the white man's country, and while he is President, there is to be a white man's government." Ohio and all the Western States endorse his policy and support him with alacrity. So, too, does every Eastern and Middle State, including New York. It would be reputed almost treason to do otherwise. Massachusetts, in her recent Republican State Convention, made haste to put herself right on this new article of political faith. She went out of her way to declare by resolution that she had "*no theory of suffrage to propose.*" Every cock that has since crowed, should have sent her out to weep bitterly, like him of old, for such wanton denial of herself, as well as of all justice and righteousness. If she "had no theory to propose," she could at least have remained silent and let her own example have its legitimate weight. Had she, with Connecticut, been acting on the question of colored suffrage last week, who knows now, that she too, would not have declared against it? Not having thus to decide, she must stoop to tell the South what she might do and still be welcomed to the Union without reproach. Those unconvicted, unconverted rebels are wriggling, writhing themselves along like wounded serpents, into Governmental favor. Their frightful coils are still round the neck of their former victims; and Plymouth Rock, and Bunker Hill, and Faneuil Hall bend over the Alleghanies, and over the graves of three hundred thousand young and noble braves, and over the Hells of Andersonville and Belle Isle to say to them, "We have no theory of suffrage to propose to you," so welcome back to a white man's government, and grind your slaves still into the dust! And thus Massachusetts again sacrificed at the altar of the Southern Moloch, her choicest Senator officiating as high priest.

Connecticut, fearful as are her guilt and shame, did but follow a bad example. She, too, wished to "propose no theory of suffrage," at a time like this, by enacting one repudiated so generally in the States, and by both the political parties alike. Why should she contravene the Presidential plan, and the hope and purpose of the Administration, accepted and almost unanimously approved by State and Church, from Madawiska to the Rio Grande?

While the war continued, to support it unconditionally, was loyalty. Nothing else was, or could be. McClellan might mire in blood and death seventy-five thousand brave men in the swamp of Chickahominy. Fredericksburg could resist the successive onsets of three, at least of our bravest and best generals, one after another, and winrow up the corpses of their armies at her feet. Vicksburg could withstand the force of Gen. Grant, month after month, sealing the Mississippi and its tributaries in hermetic blockade meanwhile. The battle began in the Wilderness on the 4th of May, and raging "on that line all summer," yea, and all winter too, could send weeping and mourning into a hundred thousand households! still onward must sweep the blood billows of war, and no man was loyal who would stay them till the rebellion was whelmed in destruction. Such stern necessity ruled the hour.

Now the scene changes. A policy of reconstruction is announced, and loyalty to it is demanded, as before, to the war. Connecticut knew it full well. True her old hatred of the colored race facilitated compliance with the popular will. The press of the country, with very few exceptions, had accepted and announced the decree. Religious newspapers and religious conventions had almost invariably declared or voted themselves loyal to the Administration, *without demanding in a single instance, equal suffrage as a condition;* though recommending it themselves, and willing, undoubtedly, if not desirous, to see it the law of the land. Connecticut knew what the ruling authorities demanded of her and was willing to render it. Ten thousand Republicans there denied, betrayed, and crucified the cause of justice and freedom, in one single act.

Many of the party leaders profess to deplore the result of the vote. Why did they not go to the assistance of the State then, and earn at least, if not secure, a better success? Poor little dwarfed New Jersey is beleaguered on every side at this moment by a band of fiery crusaders, domestic and imported, Governors and ex-Governors, Judges, Generals, Colonels and Corporals, all eager to save her at the pending election, from being swallowed by the Copperhead, as they call it, that goeth about seeking whom it may devour. But Connecticut was let alone. One voice from Washington could have saved her. That voice would have been heard, had a different result been desired. In New Jersey, the election turns mainly on the question of spoils. The policy of both parties is substantially the same. In Connecticut, Freedom, Justice, National Gratitude, and Honor all were involved in the contest; and all these were most unscrupulously sacrificed by the Administration party. The Democratic party at Chicago could only *call* "the war a failure." With the Republican party conjoined, they are now *making* it so, with reckless rapidity, to the grief and astonishment of every lover of justice and the human race.

THE HUSKING BEE AND WHO GOT THE CORN.

To the Editor of the Standard:

SIR,—In the good old days of slavery it was the custom, when the corn was dry, to invite the negroes from neighboring plantations to husking bees, so called. On such occasions the corn was equally divided into two huge piles, and the negroes would choose sides, just as we used to do in our spelling classes in school. All arrayed in rows the *fun* would begin.

While the negroes laughed and whistled and worked, each as fast as he could, and the huge piles of corn laid out for the occasion rapidly diminished, the overseers would pace up and down the rows with such encouraging words as "whip up, Sambo, Cuffey's side is ahead;" "put in boys, you'll soon catch up;" "take care, Cuffey, Sambo is gaining on you," and thus on to the end. The corn was husked and safely packed in the granary, much to the satisfaction of overseer and master, and the negroes dispersed to their cheerless cabins with sore knuckles and nails and bare knees for their labor, though in the excitement of the race, unnoticed that night.

The next morning Sambo meets Cuffey and says, "Well, Cuffey, we beat you." "Yes," says Cuffey, "but where's your corn?" "That is just what I was asking myself," says Sambo; and looking at his sore knuckles and nails says, emphatically, "this is the last time this child goes through that again."

This is a perfect illustration of the people with their political leaders. They divide them into parties and make them believe that the life of the Republic depends on the success of one or the other.

The people strain every nerve to secure a certain end, and succeed in putting fat men in fat offices, but the vital measures they earnestly worked for are ever indefinitely postponed.

When will the people be as wise as Sambo and Cuffey and learn the fact that it makes no difference to them which side beats, so long as under either dynasty *man* is bruised and sore and hungry, and in him Christ is daily crucified afresh.

Our political campaign has fairly begun. Our overseers are already on the stump, urging the people to prompt and efficient action, but neither party promises us the corn, neither promises to secure the inalienable rights of man. Shall we, like passive slaves, again submit to the policy of shortsighted, selfish leaders?

Shall we who have so freely poured out our hard earned treasures and the blood of our sons accept any reconstruction that cannot secure a lasting peace and prosperity?

Shall we who know on what the life of a nation depends, hesitate to make an organized resistance to every plan, experiment, and mode of government that ignores the equal rights of man?

E. C. S.

WE print this week the second part of Mr. Redpath's excellent summary of the Slave Code in Georgia—a code still in existence, and many provisions of which will, when the code itself is repealed, be re-enacted for the oppression of the freedmen under the new "white man's government" of a reconstructed Union. Mr. Redpath does great service by his compilation, which puts in a readable and popular form the most important portions of these infamous laws.

A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT.—A German paper of Missouri says it is "authorized" to contradict the report that President Johnson said: "This is a white man's country, and, by God! while I am President, it shall be a white man's Government." But the German contradiction amounts to an affirmation. What President Johnson said was, in this German version: "I belong to the white man's party." What is the difference? Take which version you please; the President meant to affirm, "I am for excluding the negro from political rights." Whether on this occasion he omitted his usual profanity is immaterial.

We, however, reaffirm our original statement. President Johnson did say to Gov. Fletcher substantially what we first charged him with saying. We know the fact, and can, if desired by any body who has authority to inquire, produce the evidence.

PERSONAL.

Pope Walker, the first rebel Secretary of War, who was pardoned about a week ago, is again in Washington, probably to apply for a fat office in one of the Southern States.

We have received, says the Chicago *Republican*, a pamphlet containing a speech by the Hon. Montgomery Blair, entitled a "Defence of the Southern People." This seems rather behind time. The defence of the Southern people was terminated in April last. Mr. Blair should have made his speech some months sooner.

The Tunisian Ambassador and suite created some sensation in New York, although there is not much in their appearance to distinguish them from other persons except the red fez, the only part of the national costume which they retain. The Ambassador was heard to speak of the "extreme cleanliness" of the New York streets, suggesting to those who heard him some curious speculations as to the sanitary condition of Tunis.

Professor Nichol, the distinguished Glasgow professor, son of the astronomer whose lectures in this country some years ago were so highly commended, is now on a visit to America. His courageous advocacy of the North during the war marked the man. In season and out of season he has stood up with great intrepidity for Northern principles, and no one in Great Britain has used his voice and pen oftener in our cause.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Herald* says that Mr. N. C. Dennett, whose active benevolence and winning manners have made him a great favorite with the refugees and colored people generally, in and about Jacksonville, has been relieved of his duties here and transferred to Savannah. Mr. D. was so much a favorite with Gen. Saxton, that he insisted on having him in his district.

A Western paper says that Mr. Hewitt, commercial editor of the London *Morning Star*, who accompanied the foreign capitalists on their tour through this country, told the editor of the Cleveland *Leader* that he had never heard of Robert Browning till he arrived here and thought he must be an American author. Either Mr. Hewitt is moderately read in current literature, or Browning must be comparatively unknown in England.

The election in Mississippi resulted in the choice of Gen. Humphreys for Governor. It was thought that the fact of his having been prominent in the rebel army, estopped in many ways from taking the oath established by Congress, and not yet pardoned by the President, would operate to his disadvantage. It appears, on the contrary, to have been a great help to him, as he was elected by a large majority.

The Philadelphia Copperheads are much afraid that if Mr. McMichael is elected Mayor he will make the negroes policemen. It seems Mr. McMichael very frankly said, in a recent speech, that he would distribute his patronage without regard to nationality, race, or color; but it was certain no Copperhead need apply. These Philadelphia Copperheads did not object to have 5,000 negroes carry muskets through their streets, and go down to the army to save their precious skin, says the N. Y. *Tribune*.

We may fairly surmise, remarks the (London) *Reader*, that one of the October Quarterlies will contain some notice of the life and labors of so eminent a man as Walter Savage Landor was. The attention of the biographer, whoever he may be, should be directed to a brief correspondence Landor had with Dr. Parr. In one letter, Landor complains of the virulence with which he has been attacked by the Antijacobin; but thanks God that he has a mind more alive to kindness than to contumely. "The statue of Memnon," he continues, "is insensible to the sands that blow against it, but answers in a tender tone to the first touches of the sun." This is a pretty illustration of the proverb, "Persuasion is better than force," if not so true a one as Æsop's fable of "The traveller and his cloak."

The Kentucky embroglio, as expounded by the Boston *Journal*, has three sides: Garret Davis and his party, which consists of G. A. Dunlop, McPhillip Swegert, member elect to the State Senate, James Dawson, State Register, and M. C. Johnson, ask the removal of Gen. Palmer, the suppression of the pass system, and, in fact, the recognition of Kentucky as a slave State. Green Clay Smith wants Palmer removed, a General whom he names to be placed in command there who will put any judge in jail who entertains suits brought under the State laws for the protection of slavery. He complains that magistrates who appoint known rebels on grand jury commissions are permitted to do as they please, to the great damage of Union men, while Gen. P. refuses to exercise his power to restrain them. Gen. Rosseau, on the other hand, wants Palmer to remain and do as he has done. The whole correspondence on the subject will be published in a few days.

The university regulations in Russia do not admit women as students; but a M'lle K——, who had a great desire to study medicine, some time since applied to the authorities, at Orenburg, for permission to follow the medical course, stating that she intended to devote her acquirements to the service of the Cossacks, who have a superstitious objection to being treated by men, and always have recourse to ignorant old women instead. The young lady's proposal was accepted, and the Cossack regiment of Orenburg granted her an allowance of twenty-eight roubles per month. M'lle K—— passed her examination in May last, for the first half of her course of study, as well as, if not better than, any of the male students; and the same regiment has since sent her a present of three hundred roubles as an encouragement.

A dispatch from Columbia, S. C., dated Sept. 21, says: The Rev. J. P. Boyce showed to-day a telegram from the President to him, announcing his pardon, and adding, that "the proceedings of the Convention, so far, gave him great satisfaction; that he hoped all will be right, and that in less than twelve months the union of the States will be completely restored." In a report of the Proceedings of the Convention, a record of this same Divine is made thus: "Mr. Dozier proposed that the basis of representation in the House of Representatives *should be property, and all the people, white and black;* and this proposition brought the negro directly upon the floor, to the consternation of many delegates—particularly of Gov. Perry's special friend, Rev. J. P. Boyce of the Greenville Baptist Theological Seminary. With much indignation, he moved to lay the proposition on the table, without debate; adding that he believed every true South Carolinian was prepared to vote on it at once. This raised a storm and he had to withdraw his motion. He renewed it at three different times during the afternoon, but to no purpose. The Convention as a body were at least willing to use the negro, for their own advantage, though ministerial prejudice was too malignant for even that.

Senator Sherman of Ohio has been trying to explain his shocking vote in Congress to retain on the statute book the Fugitive Slave law of 1793. There was an election pending in Kentucky which Mr. Lincoln wanted to carry by "conciliation," and Mr. Sherman backed him in that policy. He says:

"If he was wrong in the matter he had the consolation to know that he erred in very good company. Judge Trumbull of Illinois, Judge Collamer of Vermont, and others, voted with him, and his proposition was carried by a vote of twenty-four to seventeen. Of the twenty-four who voted in the affirmative, fourteen were Republicans. Those who voted as he did, *did so at the special request of Mr. Lincoln.* This he could state of his own personal knowledge—that Mr. Lincoln was personally very solicitous to have the law of '93 retained!"

—We don't see that this makes out any case for Mr. Sherman; it simply puts Mr. Lincoln in the same box.

Matthew Galloway, the Postmaster at Memphis when the war broke out, and the editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, has had an interview with President Johnson, and received a full pardon. He is reported to be the leading secessionist of Tennessee, and is the man who handed to the rebel authorities at Montgomery the eight thousand dollars lying in the Memphis Post Office belonging to the United States. He bears the reputation of a steady enemy to Brownlow and Andrew Johnson. His pardon is looked upon as a greater evidence of Presidential magnanimity than any yet afforded.

Why magnanimity? If Galloway has not come to the President, the President has gone toward him. The *Herald*, from which we get the fact, adds:

"It is supposed that the steps tending to the confiscation of Galloway's property on Court street, Memphis, will now be suspended."

Just now, the true way to be secure of your property is to have been an ardent, uncompromising Rebel all through the war. To have aided the Union cause, and to have a black skin—that is fatal.

Gov. Andrew finally declines the Presidency of Antioch College. In his speech at Harwich on Thursday, at the opening of the extension of the Cape Cod railroad, he announced his positive determination not to leave the State, an announcement which was received with great applause. The Governor said:

"As a citizen of Massachusetts I presume that while it shall please God to spare my life I shall remain a citizen of Massachusetts always; whatever may be the fortunes that may betide my State, they will be mine and my children's. Through their father and mother they trace their origin back to the earliest days of Massachusetts. And I have come to the conclusion that we are all too intense Yankees to bear transplanting."

It is stated that he has accepted the Presidency of the American Land Company and Emigration Agency, in which are interested several heavy capitalists and influential men. The object of the company is the development of the resources of the West and South. The headquarters are at New York, and the other officers are Col. Frank E. Howe, Vice-President and Resident General Manager; Cyrus Woodman, Secretary, and Col. L. Winchester, Treasurer. Gov. Andrew will pass only a portion of his time in New York, retaining his residence in Boston.

In the course of his journey in the West Gen. Grant stopped for a day at his birthplace—Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio. The people poured out from their houses to see him, and he was constrained to make the following speech—the longest he was ever known to deliver:

"Ladies and gentlemen of Brown County: You are all aware that I am not in the habit of making speeches. I am glad that I never learned to make speeches when I was young, and now that I am old I have no desire to begin. I had rather start out in anything else than in making a speech. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I can only say to you that it affords me very much pleasure to get back to Brown County, where my boyhood was spent."

At a Union meeting held in the afternoon, Gen. Grant's father made a pithy speech. After alluding to the successful effort made by the people to subdue the rebellion, the old gentleman continued:

"Now, there is a great duty resting upon you. The fight is transferred to the ballot. It is your duty now to vote down this miserable copperhead faction. It is said we have conquered a peace. This is true; it is not a petty, patched up, copperhead, democratic peace; it is one obtained by the sword, and the youngest child is not living who will see the sword again raised against the Government. It is your duty, as patriotic citizens of Brown County, not to allow this old locofoco, copperhead, Lecompton faction, to be galvanized into life, on the pretence that it is the only party that can save the country. I don't know how that could be, unless on the principle that the hair of the dog is good for the bite."

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE following is an extract from a private letter dated Charleston, S. C., Oct. 4, 1865:

Charleston has long been known as the promulgator of strange doctrines, the home of restless and plotting spirits, the fomentor of political discord, and latterly as the foul nest of treason and rebellion.

Its early destruction was an object of desire by the Union troops; partly from its strategetical importance, but more to humble its pride and punish its audacity.

Its immense fortifications offered successful resistance to direct assault; but when Sherman put its downfall into his great programme, into which he forgot to throw any defeats, the proud city became an easy prey.

That conquering march destroyed its easy self-possession, and proud knees trembled. The certain prospect of isolation and starvation caused that sudden stampede, which was followed by the prompt occupation of Union forces and civilians.

Thus much has passed into history. Now for the condition of the colored people. Their state was deplorable for some time. Secesh Southern spirits who came in, and many Northern soldiers who sympathized with them, inflicted diabolical outrages in the streets at midday, almost without restraint.

A Superintendent of Freedmen was early appointed, who, by almost superhuman effort, aided by a little band of faithfuls, resisted the tide, sometimes getting justice but as often failing through lack of aid from the authorities. The Superintendent implored them for the needed assistance, and portrayed the most appalling facts, but with little success. At length Gen. Gillmore was induced to take the matter in hand. He disgraced one regiment, and put another in its place, and instituted such other regulations that a radical change was effected, and order had since reigned in Warsaw.

The colored people enjoy, in a degree, the protection of the laws. A solicitor has been procured to defend their rights, and though outrages have not entirely ceased, it is found not to be a *paying* business, at least so far as the city influence extends.

Sometimes individuals or companies come from far up in the country for redress of grievances, or protection from outrages. There is doubtless a "reign of terror" in some localities.

Gen. Saxton has moved from Beaufort to this city and established his headquarters. The loyal people are disheartened, in view of a late order of the President, overriding in a manner an order of Gen. Howard regarding the occupancy of abandoned property.

Some of the citizens are putting their estimates upon the strength of Gen. Saxton's back bone, to resist the pressure that will be laid upon it by the former owners of property. He will take his own time and way to test the loyalty and secure the good behavior of the malcontents. The same may be true of most of the plantations on the main land; but the islands where the colored people are fast taking up their forty acre lots, he will hold with an iron hand.

The General was visited on Friday evening by a large concourse of colored citizens to pay him their respects and welcome him to the city. The band of the 47th Pennsylvania performed the serenade duty. In response to the call, the General appeared in the upper piazza of his residence, and made an appropriate address, in which he explained his gratitude for the friendly greeting and the spontaneous outbursts of feeling displayed.

He traced the condition and hopeful prospects of the colored people, and concluded by bidding them good night. Cheer after cheer went up for the noble General, who will see no wrong unredressed where it is in his power to exact justice.

I went on Wednesday evening last to an orphan asylum occupying the mansion of the Rebel Secretary Memminger. We found some forty or fifty orphans under the charge of Mr. J. W. Redpath, and Mrs. Barker. Mr. R. had given them a holiday on the occasion of his own birth-day. They spent the evening in various ring plays and other amusements, and a generous collation was given them by Mr. Redpath.

The children were generally tidily dressed, and orderly in their deportment. One boy was dressed in girl's clothes as a punishment for some offence. We were highly gratified with our visit.

A new paper is about being started in this city by Mr. Timothy Hurley, to advocate the equal rights of all men. Mr. Hurley deserves credit for his perseverance in starting his enterprise with almost everything against him. He was without funds, and hardly half a dozen in the city favored his undertaking. The printers in the city refused to work for an Abolition paper, though they had not had a job all summer and their families were suffering for food. Some printers were at length found among the soldiers, and the first number will be issued this week.

The Reconstruction project of the President is what might have been expected from such hasty, one-sided action. Our hope of extending equal rights to all classes must now be in Congress, backed by the devotion of millions of earnest spirits.

Let there be such a pressure as that body cannot withstand. Let the cry be, no governments without the consent of the governed; no taxation without representation; no half-way citizenship, and no *white* constitution.

J. W. P.

OUR LOUISIANA CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, September 28th, 1865.

To the Editor of the Standard:

SIR,—It will be seen from the following extract taken from the *South*, one of the secession organs of this city, that Gov. Wells has not entirely succeeded in securing the affection and support of the Copperhead Secesh proslavery element of the State, notwithstanding his sudden conversion and infamous prostitution to their principles and cause. It says: "It is idle to conceal the fact that much disappointment was felt, when the long-expected proclamation of Gov. Wells was given to the public. Nor is it likely that this disappointment will disappear, for there was almost an universal desire that State, parish, and city officers should be elected, and thus complete the work of reorganization. It now turns out, that Louisiana is to be but partially clothed; instead of habiting its beautiful form in the flowing ermine of a sovereign, a sort of Bloomer costume has been manufactured here, which will prove but poor comfort out in the cold. There is, we find, a disposition on the part of a large number of persons to vote for no candidate who will not strain every nerve so as to arrange matters, as to bring on an early parochial municipal election. So far as we can learn, and our opportunities for information are by no means inconsiderable, there is an unalterable determination to select, for the most part, *new men* for places of public trust. Indeed, since the proclamation, we have heard *of more than one probable candidate for Governor.*" Secessionists earnestly desired a Provisional Governorship, and they are badly disappointed in finding that Gov. Wells had not sufficient influence to secure such appointment, as in such a case a Convention would have been called, a new Constitution framed, a new Legislature, and U. S. Senators elected, *all ultra pro-slavery;* and thus the Constitution of 1864 (the only redeeming clause of which is Article 15, which gives the Legislature the power to pass laws extending suffrage to such other persons, citizens of the United States, as *by military service,* by taxation to support the Government, or by intellect and fitness, may be entitled thereto), the present State Government, the Legislature and Senators elected thereby would have been extinguished, and the power and public patronage placed in their hands and under their control. They believed that they could obtain an ultimatum only through the power inherent in the State Executive, and favored him only for such reasons; consequently, now that they have failed, they turn to more congenial appreciation, ignore their past professions of political friendship, and seek for other and new candidates for their suffrage and support. The Radicals look upon Governor Wells as an exponent, and the embodiment of a cause, more odious, if possible, than the ultra rebels advocate; and thus between the Scylla of universal suffrage and the Charybdis of negro-hating secessionism; he bids fair to epitomize the idea of political annihilation. Under this *status* of affairs his proclamation has made its appearance, suiting no party but that of the little clique who absorb the State *pap*, and claiming to be legalized by virtue of the 1864 Constitution. It authorizes "every *white male* who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who has been a resident of the State twelve months next preceding the election, and the last three months thereof in the parish in which he offers to vote, and who shall be a *citizen of the United States,*" to vote. It calls "for an election of State officers on the 6th of November next," and claims to have determined the question of the validity and existence of the Constitution of 1864, so far as State action can affect it. The friends of the Governor have great faith in the clause of the Constitution of 1864, which provides for its amendment, and offers as an argument to the disaffected *Southern secesh element*, the intentions that they have of thereby striking out Article 15 above-mentioned, which provides for the extension of *partial* suffrage to the colored race. Meanwhile, they claim, such provision will remain a dead letter—a *brutum fulmen*—until the Legislature of Louisiana shall act upon it, and remove its odious carcase from the *sensitive, high-toned* nostrils of the Yankee-despising, negro-hating, universal-suffrage-hating, Southern chivalry. Under this proclamation Confederate soldiers are enfranchised, and colored Federal soldiers disfranchised, as the denial of this right of suffrage at this time is equivalent to disfranchisement. What a burning shame upon the U. S. Government, that she should refuse so small a boon to those who were her salvation in the most vital and precarious moment of her existence, and what an infamous stain upon the escutcheon of a nation, whose proud boast is that she is "the land of the free and the home of the brave." Let Congress, the coming winter, dispense justice to all, and redeem the character of the nation, by proclaiming universal suffrage, and we shall thus learn that the foundations of our Government lose none of their solidity or stability by a judicious admixture of "*straight black walnut.*"

N. O. PRESS UPON GEN. BANKS.

The *South*, in an article upon "The Situation," says: "All the delay in getting Louisiana back into the Union is the work of Banks. He it was who had Hahn made Governor. He it was who stood Godfather to the grand Convention of Imbeciles, and he it was who had the Constitution of 1864 passed by a legislature of so-called loyal men. *Loyal* because they were after the loaves and fishes with hungry lips. This State Constitution has been the great stumbling block in the work of State rehabilitation. Banks has left us, thank God. He saw a chance, it is said, for official honors in Massachusetts. All his golden dreams of office in Louisiana *fizzled ingloriously out.* That he did this city great harm, is admitted by all right thinking men." A strange congeniality of sentiment for the *nonce* between the Radicals and Secesh, and equally concurred in by both.

TERRORISM IN THE COUNTRY PARISHES.

Intelligence from correspondents throughout the country parishes and a considerable personal experience in travelling through the same, enable me to state that a "terrible reign of terror exists in this State, which the pen can but feebly portray, and which exceeds that of the most palmy days of the confederacy. There is no more liberty of speech, press, or opinion, than when the confederate authorities reigned supreme, and Copperheads, Conservatives, and secessionists all unite in this one thing, the expression of hatred and malice toward the freedmen. Should a provost-marshal or other officer of the U. S. Government chance to extend the protecting arm of the Government over a freedman, such howls go up from the people and State press, as very soon bring about a revocation of the sensible and just order, and a resumption of the old order of tyranny and oppression. This is illustrated in the late affair at Bellevue, in Bossier parish, in this State, wherein a freedman was tried and convicted by one of Gov. Wells' newly appointed judges, one Weaver, in which trial the evidence of colored witnesses was refused admission; consequently upon this fact becoming known to Assistant Commissioner Calahan, of the Freedman's Bureau, he very properly ordered the release of the freedman, and placed under arrest the judge, jury, and sheriff, who had been guilty of thus prostituting the judicial authority in which they had for so brief a time been clothed. They were released, however, after a reprimand. A great cry is now made over this arrest, and the immediate decapitation of Commissioner Calahan demanded, and it would not be at all astonishing if, under the existing condition of affairs such demand was complied with. But the press are very careful to publish garbled extracts of Calahan's decision, and in every instance fail to notice the exclusion of the testimony of colored parties, which was the cause of the arrest. This great hue and cry has induced a milk-and-water circular from T. W. Conway, the Chief Assistant Commissioner of the State, which neutralizes and negatives the action of his subordinate, and which instructs all officers of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana, hereafter, not to interfere with the action of the judiciary; but on the other hand rather invites their co-operation, as it deems that such course will not only prove conciliatory to the people, but will further the ends for which the Freedmen's Bureau was created. And now let me ask, for what purpose was this Bureau created? Surely for the benefit of the freedman, even if it should infringe upon the pride and wishes of these high-toned Southern gentlemen who claim, under Gov. Wells sanction, to control and regulate both whites and blacks. I know this law to have originated in behalf of the freedmen, and that its creators little thought that it was to be made subservient to the negro-hating secession judiciary of the South. If such precedent is to be the rule, pray to whom and where will the freedman look for justice? They will be overpowered and crushed by the force of the *Conservative* element that now controls the State. These facts are educating those who have the welfare of the colored race at heart, that the only way to settle these questions is to remove all restrictions from the rights of the negro, all pretended guardianship, which has an eye more to the profits accruing from the labor of such ward, than his benefit. Give the freedman the ballot, *and if necessary the musket* to protect the same, and judicial mal-administration and terrorism will at once and the same time cease to exist.

EMPLOYMENT FOR DISCHARGED COLORED SOLDIERS.

I am informed by an ex-captain (a colored man) of one of the colored regiments which is soon to be mustered out of the service, that his company to a man have signified their desire that he should have a Government plantation; that they would mutually contribute to stock the same, that they desired him to act as manager of the association, and that as soon as they were mustered out they would commence work upon the share system, each man to receive a portion of the crop, corresponding to the labor he had performed and the money he had advanced in securing the crop. What a capital plan for the many thousand colored soldiers who are now soon to be discharged the service. Let every colored man thus reap the benefit of his labor, and you would not only soon see this country blossoming as a rose, and teeming with wealth, ranking far in advance of the past in civilization, refinement, and productive capacity, but the negro-hating planters would speedily be brought to their senses, and be obliged to either accept the new order of things or be left far behind the race they have so mercilessly lorded and tyrannized over so long.

PREJUDICE OF NORTHERN REPUBLICANS AGAINST THE COLORED RACE.

An interesting incident illustrating the prejudice of Northern men (who claim *at home* to be exponents of Republicanism) against the colored race, occurred a short time ago in this city. There are in this State many cultivated, refined, and wealthy families, descendants of the old French *noblesse* and the colored race, who stand high among all classes, and who have always occupied prominent positions in the commercial world, though not recognized socially by certain classes of the Southern community. The most of these octoroon families have been educated in France, and unless one had been conversant with the people of New Orleans for many years, 'twould be impossible to distinguish them from the purest blood of French creoledom. A distinguished Northern judge, holding a high position here under the Government, was walking up Canal street in company with a friend, an old resident of the city, when they chanced to meet a gentleman with whom the friend was acquainted. Introductions followed, and a very cordial invitation was extended to the parties to go down home and spend the evening at this gentleman's residence. It was accepted. They arrived at the house, and were presented to the members of the household. A very favorable impression was produced upon the judge, and he claimed to have been entertained and better pleased than ever before in New Orleans. The daughters of the host, being educated, refined, and cultivated ladies, particularly interested the judge, and he could not be too profuse in his expressions of admiration, his invitation to visit him at the North, and in his general addresses to the family. It will be remembered that the daughters are as fair and beautiful as the most lily-white Caucasian, and as elegant, *recherché*, and accomplished as any that can be found on the Continent, and it was not to be wondered at that the Judge should have been so taken. He could not express his delight and admiration too often, and he imagined that he was enjoying the society of some of the old French *noblesse* of the State; and so he was, but it had been *loyalized* by a slight tinge of African blood. He could not comprehend their strong attachment to the U.S. Government, as his experience among the French people had been to the contrary; and it was not until the head of the family—who is as brave as he is intelligent and as worthy as he is honorable—late in the evening in relating some circumstances connected with the inception of the rebellion, intimated that he had colored blood in his veins—that our friend the Judge comprehended. Then, ye gods! what a change. "It certainly could not be so; 'twas impossible that ladies so beautiful, refined, etc., as those before him, and a gentleman occupying the position on 'change and in the commercial world (for he controls money by the hundreds of thousands) that he did, could be any thing but of the purest Caucasian blood." "He could not believe it." But our host was proud of his African descent, and did not scruple to proclaim the same. Then did a change come over the spirit of the Judge. His fastidious taste could no longer brook the degradation of such association, and he politely withdrew. So much for *politicians'* sympathies and humanities in connection with the colored people; and so much for a false, wrong, and unjust prejudice. It is only because investigation and the antecedents of one half, at least, of the old French families (the Creole aristocracy of Lousianna, from which P. T. Beauregard sprung, and in which John Slidell married) have been suppressed, that the same result might not follow as in the above instance.

THE NEW ORLEANS TRIBUNE

is an excellent paper published in this city by colored men, and advocating universal liberty and the principles of Radical Republicanism. It is fearless in its course, and does not hesitate to meet all issues that seek to enthrall the freedmen or delay the fruition of the precepts it advocates. Its circulation is daily increasing, and though at present, but a small beginning, it will, I predict, have a glorious success in the future.

THE SOUTHERN CLERGY.

The *animus* of those Reverend traitors, is evidenced in the refusal of the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Alabama to pray for the President of United States, and the same feeling is prominent in this city although it has not yet outcropped in action.

Gen. Wood in his order No 38, thus admirably disposes of those gentleman:

The Protestant Episcop

been appointed for the State of Alabama, and in every county Judges and Sheriffs have been appointed, and all these officers are and for weeks have been in the exercise of their functions, yet the prayer has not been restored.

The prayer which the Bishop advised to be omitted, is not a prayer for the continuance of military rule, or the continuance of any particular form of government, or any particular persons in power—it is simply a prayer for the temporal and spiritual weal of the persons in whose behalf it is offered—it is a prayer to the High and Mighty Ruler of the Universe that He would with His power behold and bless His servant the President of the United States and all others in authority—that He would replenish them with the grace of His holy Spirit, that they might always incline to His will and walk in His ways, that He would endow them plenteously with Heavenly gifts, grant them in health and prosperity long to live, and finally after this life to attain everlasting joy and felicity. It is a prayer at once applicable and appropriate and which any heart not filled with hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness could conscientiously offer.

The advice of the Bishop to omit this prayer, and its omission by the clergy, is not only a violation of the canons of the church, but shows a factious and disloyal spirit, and is a marked insult to every loyal citizen within the Department. Such men are unsafe public teachers, and not to be trusted in places of power and influence over public opinion.

The order suspends them from their functions, forbids them to preach or perform church services, closes their places of worship until such time as they shall show a sincere return to their allegiance to the Government of the U. S., and give evidence of a patriotic and loyal spirit.

It is a pity that a few doses of this medicine could not be administered to the clergy of this city. They need it, and the iron hand of a Butler to bring such parties as Dr. Palmer, of the Presbyterian Church, to this true sense of loyalty.

The Universal Suffrage Convention of Louisiana has commenced its session, and bids fair, from the eminent men that compose the body, to initiate a record in the politics of this country that will not very soon be forgotten. The Hon. Thomas J. Durant was unanimously elected President, and upon taking his seat made one of those thrilling, earnest, universal liberty addresses, which so eminently characterize him, and which have made him the leader of the Radicals of this State. This convention is composed of members elected by the colored people of the State, and its object is to nominate candidates for election as delegates to Washington the coming session of Congress. They claim to be the only delegates elected by the loyal sentiment of Louisiana, and they seek admission to the halls of Congress upon that ground. As the Convention is but in its inception, I will close and write you more fully of the same and its action in my next. VIATOR.

THE BLACK CODE OF GEORGIA.

II.

To the Editor of the Standard:

SIR,—The article on the "Relative Duties of Master and Slave," declares that "the master is entitled to the time, labor, and services of the slave, and to a prompt obedience to all his lawful commands, and may enforce his rights by corporal punishment not extending to life or limb or cruel treatment."

I do not know what is meant legally by "cruel treatment," but I do know that there is hardly a black man whom I have asked about his former condition in this State who did not declare that he had been at times most unmercifully beaten. I have heard of cases where women far advanced in pregnancy have been whipped until the blood ran down their backs.

The master is required to provide "proper" food, clothing, lodging, and fuel for his slave; not to neglect him in his old age; not to cause him to do other than work of absolute necessity on Sunday; to keep him on his estate or under his control; not to permit him to transact business or to labor for himself, excepting on holidays or on his own premises; not to suffer him to rent or hire any room, store, or land on his own account or on that of another slave; not to traffic for himself, except in articles of his own manufacture, or his own raising, such as poultry or the like; and then only by a written permission specifying the things to be sold.

No slaves can be employed in any apothecary shop or drug store, "nor where they can by reason of their employment have access, unaccompanied by a white person, to poisonous drugs." $100 fine is inflicted for every violation of this enactment. This section gives us an unpleasant peep behind the curtain of slave society. Poisoning by slaves is far more common than the newspapers are permitted to report. Among a lot of old letters that were left in a store here, I found one—from South Carolina—that spoke of the death of a planter "by his slaves."

Section 1,859 seems a very humane one, but from the fact that blacks were not permitted to testify against white men, and the universal prejudice against negroes in such cases, it is practically of no value whatever. But as it is curious, here it is:

"A master convicted twice, criminally, of cruel treatment to his slave, shall, on the second conviction, be declared by the Superior Court incapable of holding title to slave property within this State. And the same Court shall appoint a Receiver to take possession of and sell under its order all the slaves then belonging to such master for his benefit. Any conveyance of slave property hereafter to such person shall be null and void, except so far as to convey the title to the informer who may sue for and recover the same."

Walking in an old graveyard, an unsophisticated person might be led to believe that all the good folks are defunct. It is so with the good clauses of the Slave Code—they are all dead, dead, dead.

Every master having ten slaves or more on a plantation is obliged to have a white person as overseer—fine $100 for violation (§ 1,867.)

Druggists, or others, selling any poisonous drug or medicine to a slave, except on the written order of his master, are liable for all damages that may occur thereby, and also to pay a fine of $100 to the "owner;" masters, furnishing their own slaves with any like article, or spirituous liquors, are held liable for the full amount of the damage that may be sustained by any other slaveholder from the use thereof.

No slave is permitted to have or carry firearms.

No master is suffered to conceal a slave charged with any offence.

Any one furnishing free passes to slaves is compelled to pay the full damages occasioned by such an act and also a fine of $100.

No slave can be manumitted in Georgia, except by act of the General Assembly: the master must take his slave to another State and there free him, but "he cannot direct this to be done by his executors or others after his death, and every such provision by will, deed, or otherwise shall be void" (§ 1,874, 1,878.)

No will, testament, or other document is valid in any part thereof that seeks to confer freedom on a slave; persons attempting to give effect to any such instrument are liable to a forfeiture of one thousand dollars for every such offence; and no officer is permitted to record these portions of such deeds or wills (§ 1,875, 1,876, 1,879.)

The master has the right of recapturing his slave wherever he may find him, even without respect to the order of the owner of an estate where he may have taken refuge.

Section 1,881 shows how far this "negro-on-the-brain" malady will carry men. I quote it in full:

"If the fugitive slave escapes to another State, and the master is denied his rights of recaption according to the laws of the Confederate States, by reason of the local legislation of such States, the Governor of this State, upon being satisfied of the fact from information under oath, shall issue his proclamation requiring all the courts of this State to deny to the citizens of such State every privilege now allowed to them upon the principles of comity among States."

Every Georgian (§ 1,882) has the right of interrogating every negro or mulatto found on the highway, with a view of ascertaining whether he is a fugutive or not, and on suspicion can carry him before a justice of the peace, who then orders him to be sent to his master, if known, or to jail.

Men educated under this system soon lose all sense of the moral system which the Fugitive Slave law outrages. Accustomed for years to do such things, they fail to see how inhuman and undignified it is to hunt a fugitive slave.

I remember that Gen. Stringfellow once said to me that "he could not see why the Kansas Black Laws made such a row at the North, as they were only a copy of certain enactments of the slave code of Virginia!" "Vice is a monster" etc.

Jailors, when negroes are thus taken to them, are required to post a letter to the person to whom the slave says he belongs, and to publish a descriptive advertisement for three months in two newspapers—one of the place where the supposed master lives; the other of the district where the arrest was made.

If no claimant appears, the slave is sold by the sheriff. Perhaps it may be a free colored man without his pass! After paying jail fees and other expenses, the amount of the sale is handed over, at the end of a year, to the Educational Fund of the county. Before that time, should the owner turn up, he may get the balance on hand.

In hiring slaves, the master pays physicians' bills, unless the necessity for medical treatment arose from the fault or neglect of the hirer; if the slave runs away the hirer must pay for the lost time, unless such was the habit of the chattel, and was concealed at the time of hiring; if the slave loses time by sickness, it is the hirer's loss, unless it was an old disease which the master did not tell of; but if the slave dies, from no fault or neglect of the hirer—the onus to prove which is on the hirer—he is bound only for hire to the time of his death.

The other provisions relating to hiring are of no interest.

Section 2,217 thus defines the status of the slave:

"Slaves are personalty, although from their value and the peculiar consideration due to the nature of this property, the law governing them is, in many respects, more analagous to the law of realty than of personalty."

The phrases so often used in negro auction advertisements, "healthy and sound," are defined to mean: 'healthy refers to physical soundness;" "sound includes mind and body."

Every railroad company taking a slave, without a written permit from his master or employer, as a passenger, pays double the amount of damage occasioned thereby; but in case of escape or killing, they pay his full value, "with a reasonable hire and all necessary expenses incurred by the master by reason of their misconduct."

The Judges of the Supreme Courts are required at each term of Court in every year, to "give specially in charge to the grand juries the law against gaming and trading with slaves, furnishing slaves or free persons of color with spirituous liquors, gambling with negroes, carrying deadly weapons, and in relation to colored mechanics, furnishing negroes with poisonous drugs," etc. (§ 3,173.)

Was there ever such a nuisance tolerated by a society professing to be civilized before? Every class and calling is forced to do duty for the lords of the plantation! And all this to keep up a system that gobbles up with demon-like gluttony every species of property wherever it is suffered to breathe.

Crimes committed by slaves *and married women* under the threats, commands, or coercion of their masters or husbands are punishable on the party threatening, commanding, or coercing (§ 4,196—4,199).

This is not the the only way in which wives and slaves are treated as equals, if not by the laws by the customs of the slave, etc., mongers of Georgia.

Slaves committing crimes by the counsel, persuasion, or procurement of white persons are not *legally* punished; their evil counsellor suffers for their offence (§ 4,200).

Attempts to counsel slaves to commit crimes are punishable also on the adviser, but as the evidence of negroes is never taken against white men, this section is a dead letter.

Exciting or attempting to excite an insurrection or revolt of slaves is Treason in the Second Degree (§ 4,211).

This is how Treason in this Second Degree is defined:

"§ 4,215, Sec. IV. Exciting an insurrection or revolt of slaves, or any attempt by writing, speaking, or otherwise to excite an insurrection or revolt of slaves, shall be punished with DEATH.

"§ 4,215, Sec. V. If any person shall bring, introduce, or circulate, or cause to be brought, introduced or circulated, or aid, or assist, or be in any manner instrumental in bringing, introducing, or circulating within this State any printed or written paper, pamphlet, or circular, for the purpose of exciting insurrection, revolt, conspiracy, or resistance, on the part of the slaves, negroes, or free persons of color in this State, against the citizens of this State or any part of them, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished with DEATH."

"§ 4,233. Killing a slave in the act of revolt, or when the said slave forcibly resists a legal arrest, shall be justifiable homicide."

Stealing a slave is simple larceny, punishable by confinement and labor in the penitentiary for not less than four, nor more than ten years (§ 4,305). Judge Lynch, however, practically suspended this section and made that offence a capital one. Giving a pass to a slave or inducing him to run off in order to sell him, has the same punishment affixed to it.

Receiving stolen goods from a negro is punished with not less than one nor more than four years' imprisonment.

Adultery or fornication with a colored woman is punishable (not punished) with fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court. This law is not dead, strictly speaking; for it never was alive in these bottomless Gulf States, or anywhere south of Mason and Dixon's Line. The offence it pretends to punish is as common and universal as slavery itself, of which it is one of the inevitable and unavoidable and irradicable results (§ 4,445).

Harboring slaves is a felony punishable with from one to three years' imprisonment.

Any person removing, carrying off, or inducing any slave to run away, commits an offence which is punished with not less than seven nor more than ten years' imprisonment.

The beating, whipping, or wounding a slave, "except by the owner, overseer, or employer," constitutes a common jail offence; and the owner of the slave can also recover damages in a civil suit. Patrols, however, and all other white persons, have the right to punish slaves under certain pretexts.

Excessive cruelty to slaves is forbidden by law; but as the judges refuse negro evidence, this prohibition is of little account.

It is a common jail offence to buy or receive from any slave any amount of money exceeding one dollar, or any commodities (except certain rude articles of negro manufacture) without a written permit from the owner; and any one selling or giving slaves any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, wine, or cider shall pay a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars and be imprisoned not less than ten nor more than fifty days for the first offence; for the second the fine is not over 60 days and $500.

Giving a pass or ticket to a slave without the master's consent subjected one to a fine of not over $50.

The manner in which slavery christianized and educated the blacks, (as the chivalry claimed it did) is well set forth in paragraphs, 4,496, 4,497 and 4,500. I copy them in full:

"§ 4,496, Sec. X. If any person shall teach any slave, negro, or free person of color to read or write either written or printed characters, or shall procure, suffer, or permit a slave, negro, or free person of color to transact business for him in writing, any person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine or imprisonment in the common jail of the County, or both at the discretion of the Court."

"§ 4,497. Sec. XI. If any person owning, or having in his possession or under his control, any printing press or types in this State, shall use or employ, or permit to be used or employed, any slave or free person of color, in the setting up of types, or other labor about the office requiring in said slave or free person of color a knowledge of reading or writing, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

"§ 4,500. Sec. XIV. If any shop-keeper or other person shall sell, give, barter, or in any way furnish, or allow to be furnished by any person in his employment, to any slave or free person of color any printed or written book, pamphlet, or other publication, writing paper, ink, or other articles of stationery for his own use, or for the purpose of sale, without written or verbal permission from the owner, guardian, or other person having control of such negro or free person of color, such person so offending shall upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for the first offence; and be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court for the second offence."

Peddlers trading with slaves without permission of their masters are fined $1,000. This offence is characterized as a "crime."

Trading with negroes with closed door is punished by a fine of from $100 to $200.

Gaming with negroes or free persons of color is punished by fine and imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

The making of any contracts with negro mechanics or masons is punished by a fine not exceeding $200.

And so on.

These items are taken from the chapter on "Offences Relating to Slaves." I must be briefer still in noticing Tittle III, the Penal Code for Slaves and Free persons of Color.

For insurrection, or an attempt to excite it, murder, poisoning a white woman, a slave is punished with death.

Paragraph 4,711 contains this legal declaration:

"Obedience and submission being the duty of a slave, much greater provocation is necessary to reduce a homicide of a white person by him to voluntary manslaughter than is prescribed for white persons; in every case, the question must be for the jury to decide whether the provocation was such as to justify uncontrollable passion in one accustomed to obedience and submission."

In addition to a list of offences defined in the Penal Code as applicable to whites, there is an additional list that apply only to slaves and free persons of color, among which are "insolent or improper language to a white person," and "failing to register their names."

Paragraph 4717 is truly chivalric. Here it is:

"The punishment of a free person of color for immigrating into this State, in violation of its laws, shall be sale into PERPETUAL BONDAGE—the proceeds to be paid into the Educational Fund of the County."

Since Judas spent his 30 pieces of silver in buying a God's acre, was there ever such a use of ill-gotten money made? JAMES REDPATH.

THE ASSAULT ON SOJOURNER TRUTH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25th, 1865.

To the Editor of the Standard:

SIR,—Here in this great National Emporium, the spirit of caste is not yet lost in the sweet fruition of glorious Liberty. A little of its virus was seen and sensibly felt by our venerable friend, Sojourner Truth, whose name for many years has been as a household word through every Northern State in the Union; whose sterling integrity has no superior.

On the 13th inst., at a street-crossing, Sojourner followed the first passenger ascending the platform of a street car. Another passing down exclaimed—"Have you got room for niggers here?" The conductor noticing her black face, pushed her, saying "Go back, get off here." "I shan't go off," said she. "Then I'll put you off," and strengthened his grasp upon her arm, with both hands, while she was clinging to the railing, saying—"Take care you'll break my basket. I'm not going off." Finding himself in contact with rather an unyielding substance, he increased his effort, with—"get out of the way—get off here, and let the people pass." Seeing the trouble, I hurried to reach her, as I thought he was about succeeding in ejecting her. I told him he must not put that woman off that car. Said he excitedly, "Does she belong to you? if she does, take her in out of the way," and giving her a push. I replied, "she would have been out of the way long ago, if you had let her alone; she *does not* belong to me, but to *Humanity*. "Don't push me over the people," said Sojourner. The conductor was reported to the President of the City Railway, who dismissed him forthwith, and advised his arrest, for assault and battery. Sojourner's shoulder was swollen and very lame from the sprain caused by the wrench given by the conductor, as was testified to by Dr. W. B. Ellis, U. S. A.

The case was tried before Justice Thomson, who referred it to the Grand Jury of the United States, and placed John C. Weedon, the conductor, under bonds for his appearance at the Court, which opens on the first Wednesday in Oct. next.

Sojourner's health is very good considering the 80 years that have rolled over her tall frame, excepting the lameness of her right shoulder, caused as above.

She is employed in the Freedmen's Hospital by the Bureau, and she often goes for wines and delicacies for the patients, as on the occasion referred to. We have travelled beyond railroad speed in the last four years. The cycles of time have whirled around more than half a century since the firing of the first gun at Fort Sumter. Great events—great results have been ours, to pass through. Notwithstanding the grand work accomplished, a greater field never was opened before the true Christian and philanthropist, than that now widening before us. May God send forth more laborers to occupy this heritage, so dearly bought with the toil and lives of our brave soldiers.

Yours for Humanity, LAURA S. HAVILAND.

LETTER FROM GENERAL THOMPSON.

ELIOT VALE, BLACKHEATH, LONDON, S.E., 28 Sept., 1865.

To the Editor of the Standard:

SIR,—The enemy in England betrays his sense of the importance of putting the colored population on the same footing as the white colored in respect of suffrage, by the eagerness he displays to close with the unfavorable reports he has from his instruments over sea. If there are men in America, he will be disappointed yet. If anything can sharpen a friend, arouse a sleeper, decide a neutral, it must be this overheated zeal of the adversary to settle things his own way.

It would be very unpopular in England if men of mark in America were found exulting over the probability that there was to be no Reform in England, or that if things at one time looked like going in that direction, they were in the hands of a Grand Regulator of some kind who was bent upon carrying them back to their state before the Flood. And the tendency would clearly be, to promote the cause against which a hostile feeling was so unwisely let out.

It is precisely with the hope of conducing to the same effect, that the similarity of the cases is noted here. Two great questions in England are closely connected; the questions of Emancipation of the colored people and the progress of Reform. They are connected because the opponents of both are identical in the main. It was laid down to them by authority long ago, that if the Southern States were beaten, Democracy (meaning the liberation of the Unrepresented from their present injustices) would carry the day in England. The Southern States *are* beaten, and by the rule laid down Reform is to have its way It would be pity to choose this moment to dispute the prophecy. But it would clearly be a gain to the enemy, to save ever so small a fragment of the cause which in the main is lost. Still more it through the treachery and imbecility of little men, there should be the chance of a huge cantle being preserved. No wonder the hostile camp is all astir. They are fighting for their household gods, or so much of them as they can carry. Their own prophets are against them, and assure them they are a lost cause.

Whether there are precisely the two corresponding interests in America, those on the spot best know. The colored people present so large a mark for injustice of all kinds to shoot at, that it is very possible there hardly yet is the distinct appearance of a quarrel in any other direction. But the other will come next. Exactly as the wolf shall succeed in fleshing his tooth upon black mutton, will be his energy in demanding white when he has satisfactorily digested the first. Meantime one thing is clear;—that the enemies of the Unrepresented in England, are in the main the irreclaimable enemies of all that is valuable to Americans. They hate America with the hatred of defeated fiends. It is there they see the exposure of all their theories, and the explosion of all their hopes. Their piratical outfits have failed, and they have got the Fenian agitation as the reaction of the pendulum. A good deal may be overlooked in men in their unhappy condition.

Nothing is more striking in the whole history of injustice, than the eagerness with which the injured are first cut off from the opportunity of improvement, and then twitted with being unimproved. Thus the dark-colored sons and daughters of oppression in America, first found themselves cut off from knowledge, by its being made a legal offence to give them the elements of reading and writing, and then forth steps the spruce philosopher, and sees in it the proof that God has not made of one blood all the nations of the earth. By the same rule, marriage was prohibited to the colored animal, and then by the same process, he was held up as fit only with the bestial herds to range. These things have become of increased interest, since it was found out that they were not altogether without instruction to those who suffer from the same spirit, though happily not in the same degree.

To take yet another instance, the colored man in America and elsewhere, speaks something that might almost be called a language of his own. It certainly is not the language of the upper ten thousand; and it would have been very odd if it was. But it is not such bad language, after all. And the proof of it is, that the stronger race often use it for convenience, and find it competent for communication in the quarters wanted. And the question here desired to be insinuated, is whether something very like the same did not take place among the proud nations of Europe, after their subjection to the supremacy of Rome. What are the present languages of Italy, Spain, Portugal, and to a smaller extent of France, but compromises between the tongue the population had learned from their mothers, and the tongue of their masters? Precisely the same kind of changes, and in the same places, can be traced. It is shocking for a colored man or woman in America or at Sierra Leone to obliterate cases and invent auxiliary verbs; is it any more proof of inferiority of nature, than that the Italian for convenience did the same in the very land of the struggle, and that in distant countries the example was followed and increased upon? But here is a family of men, brought in the persons of their fathers from the banks of the Niger or the Mountains of the Moon, and it is held a wonder and not to be accounted for, but by supposing the Deity to have made two creations instead of one, that under all kinds of prohibitions on knowledge and decency, they are considerably adulterous, and altogether devoid of book-learning.

There are signs that at last it is making its way, that for all these things, though happily in minor degree, there are resemblances at home. A celebrated preacher at Cambridge, used to preach on "types" and "antitypes." Without following him through the whole of his system, there is a great deal of the same kind here. Persons so disposed may amuse themselves, by comparing the types of things in one country with their antitypes in the other.

In such a state of things, let the right side as well as the wrong, stand to their work. Let no man with a head upon his shoulders, find out that this is the moment to go to bed and bury it in the recesses of his night-cap. When Providence gives half success, it is with design to see whether men have virtue to deserve the other half. T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGROES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE very "conservative" correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, writes from Greensboro', N. C., Sept. 30:

An out-and-out unconquered rebel who introduced himself to me at Salisbury, by asking, "Which way did you come from, stranger?" to which question I simply answered "From below," and who therefrom seemed to conclude that I must be a rebel also,—this man said to me substantially that the Union men of the western portion of the State, whom he invariably called "nigger Yankees," are the "meanest set of men the sun ever saw," didn't go into the army because they "are cowards and d—n fools," and "will have to lower their tail-feathers a good deal or get into trouble." So, too, an ex-rebel captain, on the cars between the Catawba River and Charlotte, said to a gentleman sitting next me on the bench that he didn't propose to allow any "stay-at-home cuss" to lord it over him when he got there. One of the officers on duty at district headquarters at Salisbury told me that some of the returning rebel soldiers were disposed to make trouble with the men who didn't go into the war, and particularly with the few who had been in our service.

The temper of a large number of men in this end of the State is indicated by the remark of a man opposite whom I sat at dinner one day in Salisbury. His neighbor asked him for whom he would vote in this coming Congressional election.

"I shan't vote at all."

"O yes,—vote for somebody,—vote for me if you can't vote for any one else."

"No; I won't vote,—I don't know as I'll ever vote again."

"Why, man, how you talk! What do you mean? Not vote when so much depends upon who is sent to Congress this winter? Not vote?"

"No. I'll be d—d if I do; and I'll not vote again till I can do so without asking any d—d Yankee who I may vote for!"

Gentlemen who appear to be careful calculators assure me that in this section,—say the central part of the western half the State,—not more than one half, and some even say one third, of the legal voters appeared at the polls to vote for convention delegates last week, for the reason that they knew that they could not vote for whom they pleased. I see that even the Raleigh papers assert that no more than half the vote of the State was cast, and that many counties send so-called Union delegates which, under a free election, would have sent men of an entirely different stamp. It would appear, therefore, from all I hear up this way, that while the South Carolina Convention represented the actual sentiment of the people of that State, the North Carolina Convention will represent the sentiment of only one class of people, and that the class which calls itself the Union element.

I have seen more rebels already in this State than I saw in three weeks in South Carolina—men who have the bitter, sullen, obstinate spirit in which future danger lies and fattens. Unfeeling as it may appear, I add that the destruction of half a dozen towns and a few score country mansions by Gen. Stoneman's forces would have been an act of genuine mercy. Fire is a great medicine, and particularly good as a tonic. These people haven't felt the war—there's the trouble. Many of them, I observe, talk of their rights in respect to person and property in language indicative of any thing but a desire to support the Government—just as bad, I am told, as they ever did. An officer connected with the provost-marshal's office at Salisbury said to me that he anticipated trouble hereabouts this winter if the troops are withdrawn.

I was somewhat curious to see the Unionism of Western North Carolina, of which we heard so much during the war. A good deal of it, I am convinced, was less love for the Union than a personal hatred of those who went into the rebellion. It was not so much an uprising for the Government as against a certain ruling class.

THE COLORED CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Colored People of North Carolina so long expected, so novel to the white people, and looked forward to as inaugurating great and dreaded innovations, met here to-day, and have spent the first day in peaceably organizing for the business before it. The counties along the seaboard and sounds, and those lying accessible by railroad to the capital, are generally represented. Probably, 150 delegates, who were appointed by meetings and in formal bodies of the free people, are present. Some bring credentials; others had as much as they could do to bring themselves, having to escape from their homes stealthily by night, and walk long distances, so as to avoid observation, such was the opposition manifested to the movement in some localities.

From Newbern, Beaufort, and Wilmington, there are full delegations—among them several ministers of intelligence, eloquence, and influence. Judged by ordinary rules, the Convention contains a more than average amount of intelligence and ability, and all seem to have come together with an earnest wish and determination to do their best for the interests of their race. No *outward* opposition has been manifested by the citizens to their assembling, though there is evidently a strong under-current of feeling adverse to the whole affair. *The Progress* this morning uttered its solemn warning to the colored people *to be careful* what they did. The Eastern counties, which have longest enjoyed freedom and the protection of the army, are evidently ahead of their less favored brethren in the central and western portion of the State, who have more recently emerged from Slavery, though they are not superior to them in intelligence and in the proper appreciation of "the situation," and the best means to be adopted for their mutual elevation.

The call for the Convention originated at Newbern, and the people hereabout were scarcely consulted upon the subject. Here they deemed it impolitic and unwise to call the Convention so near to, and preceding, the Constitutional Convention of the State, but were overruled. They are more cautious and moderate in their demands, while the delegates from below seem disposed to demand everything in the way of civil rights. One delegate from New-Hanover county, Wilmington, even proposes to demand admittance to the white Convention.

The Convention assembled in the Loyal African M. E. Church, sometimes called the Lincoln Church, from the fact that they have a statue of the martyr President, with a quotation from his last inaugural, ornamenting the building.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for the officers of the Convention the following: For President, J. W. Hood; for Vice-President, J. P. Shooks; for Secretary, John Randolph, jr.; for Assistant Secretary, W. Cawthorn; for Treasurer, J. R. Caswell; for Chaplain, Rev. Alex. Bass, of Raleigh. The Vice-Presidents were increased to seven, and a committee of two was appointed to conduct the President to the chair.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Upon taking the chair, the President, J. W. Hood, said he scarcely knew what language to employ to express to the Convention his sense of the honor they had conferred upon him by selecting him to preside over their deliberations. There had never been before and there would probably never be again so important an assemblage of the colored people of North Carolina as the present in its influence upon the destinies of this people for all time to come. They had assembled from the hill-side, the mountains, and the valleys, to consult together upon the best interests of the colored people, and their watchwords, "Equal Rights before the Law." They should act respectfully toward all men, the rowdy as well as the gentleman, in and out of doors. He hoped all rash or hard or personal epithets would be avoided. He was an adopted citizen; had sojourned only two years in the State, but if not a citizen of North Carolina he did not know where he could claim it. They must live here with the white people; all talk of exportation, expatriation, colonization and the like was simple nonsense. We have, he said, lived here over 150 years, and must continue to do so. We must harmonize our feelings. Respectful conduct begat respect. The major part of the people, both white and black, were gentlemen and ladies. If we respected ourselves we would be respected. Though we may not gain all at once, we have waited long enough to do so. Some even thought slavery was not yet abolished. The soldiers may give the people their rights, the sooner, he believed, they would know how to exercise them. Three or four things were wanted. First, the right to testify in courts of justice. Second, to be received into the jury box. The Constitution of the United States, and of the several States, guaranteed to all persons accused of crime, the right of trial before a jury of his peers. The colored man was his peer, and he claime that he should be permitted to sit on a jury where a colored man was to be tried. Third, the right of colored men to act as counsel in the courts for the black man. Fourth, to carry the ballot. These are the rights we will contend for, these the rights we will have, God being our helper (applause).

The Business Committee made a report, the substance of which may be summed up as follows:

Congratulation of one another, and the friends of equal rights throughout the State upon the assembling of so large a number of delegates from all parts of the State.

Declaring unworthy of confidence or respect any colored man or woman who would not do for a colored person what they would for a white person under the same circumstances.

Advising against the crowding into the towns and cities and declaring the first wants of the colored people to be employment at fair wages, in various branches of industry. To secure lands and to cultivate them, and lay up their earnings against a rainy day. Advising the colored people to educate themselves and their children, not alone in book learning but in a high moral energy, self-respect, and in a virtuous, Christian, and dignified life.

A resolution to appoint a committee of three to wait on the Constitutional Convention to present an address, and labor to secure favorable legislation, was laid on the table.

Several brief and sensible speeches were made, which exhibited an intelligent appreciation of affars, and an excellent tact in debate.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Business Committee made a final report as follows: First, an excellent letter from the Hon. William H. Coleman, of Concord, Cabarras co., was read, in which he took strong ground in favor of the full franchisement of the freed people on grounds of right and national and State expediency and justice. Mr. Coleman was a member of the State Legislature in 1854, and was then known as a most enlightened and liberal gentleman, and a friend of the enslaved. He is now greatly proscribed in his own home by the ultra, pro-slavery, and rebel portion of the community in which he lives.

On motion of Mr. J. Harris, the address of the Hon. Horace Greeley to the colored people of North Carolina was then read to the Convention, and was greeted with applause.

Mr. Harris moved that the address be received, placed on the records, and published with the proceedings of the Convention. Adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Bass moved a vote of thanks of the Convention to Mr. Greeley for his very timely and friendly address, which was also adopted.

The *Tribune*, containing the document, was distributed to the delegates of the Convention.

The following resolutions concluded the report of the Business Committee:

Resolved, That we are in favor of our Government and the Union against all enemies at home or abroad, that our fathers fought to establish and we will fight to maintain them, that we will not hesitate in the prompt performance of our duty to the nation in her hour of peril, and that we will prove by our habits of industry and respectability, that we are worthy of citizenship among the people of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we hail the event of emancipation, the establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, protecting the interest of the colored people of the South—the recognition of the independence of Hayti and the Republic of Liberia; the admission of Mr. Rock to the bar of the Supreme Court; the establishment of schools for more than 75,000 freed children; the proposed admendment to the Federal Constitution, and its indorsement by various State Legislatures; the progress of an enlightened sentiment of moral obligation and progress of Republican liberty everywhere with joy and thanksgiving, as turning a bright page in our history, etc.

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction the efforts of that portion of the Republican party of which Messrs. Chase, and Sumner, and Stevens, and Greeley, are the heads, to secure to the colored citizens their rights through the action of Congress, against any and all who oppose those rights.

Resolved, That we view with pride the rapid progress that is making on the part of our young men in the glorious cause of education, in the pursuit of all honorable industry, the organization of Lyceums, etc., also thanking various editors who were publishing papers devoted to equal rights for all men,

Resolved, Finally, That we hail to-day's issue of the *Journal of Freedom*, published in this city by Mr. Brooks, with joy; we value his able editorials and will give him our cordial support.

ALABAMA.

REPORT TO THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

An assistant commissioner of freedmen, who has lately completed an official tour of Western Alabama, reports, under date of September 25th, that the negroes are in the main working for some portion of the crops which they are employed in raising, sharing generally one-fourth or one-tenth, besides receiving food, quarters, and clothing. In Washington county a Dr. Grierson, of Union principles, had been murdered a few days before the arrival of the officer, and the murderers had fled from the vengeance of the citizens, who had endeavored to retaliate. The crops in general were of little worth, and it is affirmed that food will have to be brought there by the Government to prevent starvation. Detached squads of troops have been threatened by the inhabitants of Washington and contiguous counties. Among the atrocities lately committed in that section was the murder of a freedman who had demanded his wife of his former master. The latter shot him dead, and has fled from detection. Very vague ideas regarding the functions and operations of the Freedmen's Bureau are entertained by the citizens of this portion of the State, and while a minority are inclined to be decently appreciative of the late reform, the greater part of the inhabitants are not at all disposed to co-operate with the action of the bureau. The Commissioner claims that the more radical of the late secessionists refuse to be convinced that the results of the war are decisive. Washington and Choctaw counties are infested with a gang of horse and cotton thieves, who operate in force during the night and go masked. In Clark county a vast improvement in the working of the civil law is noticeable. The circuit courts of that section are empowered to have due cognizance of all cases involving maltreatment of freedmen. The inhabitants of Claiborne, located on the Alabama river, are represented to be the most disloyal in their manifestations, and the Commissioner reports that during his stay in that neighborhood he had great difficulty in preventing a violent rupture between his military escort and citizens. Claiborne is represented to be the headquarters of the business interests of that section of country, and a great quantity of cotton is on storage there. The freedmen's agent concludes his report with the following: "*Among the whites, I regret to say, but little loyally to the General Government exists. With too many the oath of allegiance is but a mockery*, and they take the oath merely for the privileges it confers. With returned Confederate soldiers the case is somewhat different. The latter have generally sought some employment, and are endeavoring by honest industry to retrieve their fallen fortunes."

MISSISSIPPI.

PROTECTION OF THE FREEDMEN.

Col. Samuel Thomas, Freedmen's Commissioner for the State of Mississippi, has issued an order from Vicksburg, bearing date September 20, in which he directs that, "where judicial officers and magistrates of the provisional government of the State take for their mode of procedure the laws now in force in the State of Mississippi, except so far as they make a distinction on account of color, and whereby the negroes are allowed all the privileges accorded to white men before the courts, officers of the Freedmen's Bureau will not interfere with such tribunals, but give them every assistance in the discharge of their duties." It is also stated in a special order that the Mayor of Vicksburg, having signified his willingness to permit negroes the right of appearance in the municipal courts, the officers of the Bureau are directed not to interfere with the local authorities.

That strikes us as handing the lamb over to the wolf for "protection."

THE PROTEST OF LOYAL MISSISSIPPI.—MEETING OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

At a mass-meeting of the colored citizens of Vicksburg, held at the United Brethren's Mission, on Monday evening, September 18, 1865, Sterling Stiles was called to the chair, and Henry Mason was appointed secretary. The chairman explained the objects of the meeting, and was followed by Mr. Head, who delivered a lecture upon the duties of the hour. On motion of A. W. Ross, the chairman appointed a Committee of five to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which was adopted. The chair appointed Messrs. A. W. Ross, P. Kettoe, R. Jones, C. P. Head, and F. Rowan, said committee; During the absence of the Committee the meeting was addressed by Thomas Jefferson, of Missouri.

The Committee through its chairman, reported the following resolutions, which after some discussion, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Convention called by his Excellency W. L. Sharkey, Provisional Governor of Mississippi, to amend and alter the Constitution of Mississippi, have passed an amendment forever prohibiting slavery in the State, save for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been convicted; and,

Whereas, In said section of said amended Constitution occur the following words: "and the Legislature at its next session and thereafter as the public welfare may require, shall provide by law for the protection of the freedmen of the State and 'guard' them and the 'State' against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation."

Whereas, "A system of warranteeism" for the freedmen of the State (which is but another name for slavery) has been urged in editorials by the editor of a newspaper published at the State capital, and said newspaper received the endorsement of the Convention, by the Convention electing its editor official printer; and

Whereas, From calls made through the press of this city upon certain persons to become candidates for members of the Board of County Police, to be voted for on the first Monday in October next, we are told in said call that the next Legislature will commit the freedmen to the charge and control of the Board of County Police. Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the colored citizens of Vicksburg, that we view with alarm the efforts now being made by the men in power in Mississippi to nullify the "Proclamation of Emancipation." And

Resolved, That it is our firm conviction, and we hereby put it on record, that should Mississippi be restored to her status in the Union under her amended constitution as it now stands, that her Legislature, under pretext of guarding the interests of the State from the evils of sudden emancipation, will pass such proscriptive class laws against the freedmen as will result in their expatriation from the State or their practical re-enslavement."

STERLING STILES, Chairman.

HENRY MASON, Secretary.

—The Chicago *Tribune* comments on the foregoing as follows:

The resolutions speak the voice not only of the freedmen of Vicksburg, but of the entire South. They are, in fact, the political platform of the disfranchised Radical Republican party at the South, which sent more soldiers into the field, in proportion to their numbers during the last war, than any other class of men in the county. If Mr. Lincoln's policy, as stated in his letters to Wadsworth and to Gov. Hahn, had been followed by President Johnson, by allowing only the intelligent and those who had borne arms to vote, that party would cast fifty thousand votes this year, and in five years eight hundred thousand for Radical Republicanism.

If these resolutions represent, as we know they do, the voice of the freedmen of Mississippi, they are the voice of a clear majority of the people of Mississippi. That State had in 1860, 353,901 whites and 437,404 blacks. None will doubt that the effect of the war was to drive into Mississippi many blacks from other States, while the number of whites is diminished. It is probable that while the whites since 1860 have diminished to 300,000, the blacks have increased to 500,000. The above resolutions are in fact, therefore, the sentiment of five-eights of the people of Mississippi—citizens of the United States and native born—against that feature of the President's reconstruction policy which restores the rebel three-eights to absolute power over the loyal five-eights. We have compared them with the platforms of the State Conventions of both the political parties at the North, and for conciseness of utterance, mild, firm, dignity, and explicitness, we regard them as equal to any that have been framed by either political party, and altogether super

Miscellaneous Department.

SMOKE IN WINTER.

The sluggish smoke curls up from some deep dell,
The stiffened air exploring in the dawn,
And making slow acquaintance with the day,
Delaying now upon its heavenward course,
In wreathed loiterings dallying with itself,
With as uncertain purpose and slow deed
As its half-wakened master by the hearth,
Whose mind, still slumbering, and sluggish thoughts
Have not yet swept into the onward current
Of the new day;—and now it streams afar,
The while the chopper goes with step direct,
And mind intent to wield the early axe.

First in the dusky dawn he sends abroad
His early scout, his emissary, smoke,
The earliest, latest pilgrim from his roof,
To feel the frosty air, inform the day;
And, while he crouches still beside the hearth,
Nor musters courage to unbar the door,
It has gone down the glen with the light wind,
And o'er the plain unfurled its venturous wreath,
Draped the tree-tops, loitered upon the hill,
And warmed the pinions of the early bird;
And now, perchance, high in the crispy air,
Has caught sight of the day o'er the earth's edge,
And greets its master's eye at his low door,
As some refulgent cloud in the upper sky.

THOREAU.

MR. RUSKIN ON DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

From the Saturday Review.

It is curious to reflect upon the immense volume of suppressed grumbling which seems to be perennially circulating beneath the surface of society, to be ejected at periodic intervals in spasmodic outbursts and gushes. Some accident taps the stream at the right place, and it pours out like the petroleum wells in America. People have been lamenting for years past, as they will probably lament for years to come, that sermons are dull, or that the prevailing style of cookery is bad, or that children are apt to be disobedient, or that the national debt is a great deal heavier than it ought to be. Suddenly it occurs to some one, generally about the middle of the Long Vacation, to write to the newspapers and make one of these statements, with the air of an original discoverer. A man must, one would have supposed, be in a very odd state of mind to take such a step. There are doubtless moments in the life of every one when worn-out platitudes come home to him with amazing force. Every one has been startled by the discovery that life is short, or that procrastination is the thief of time. But then few people think it necessary to commit their impressions to print. The class of grievances, however, which we have described, provote eloquent writers not only to vehement denunciations, but to denunciations which seem to excite a whole crowd of similar observers. A dog sometimes begins baying at the moon as if it were an entirely new phenomenon, and all the dogs within hearing join in a canine assertion that there is a moon, and that they object emphatically to its existence. After a similar fashion, one correspondent suddenly opens upon a scent that is some centuries old and the cry is immediately joined by a whole pack, who must have had an occult consciousness of it every day of their lives. The grievance, whatever it may be, of course remains just the same after the cry has subsided as it was before it arose. But we may hope that the explosion has not been without its good effect. It must have cleared a good many bosoms of some perilous stuff; it has given to many persons that sort of relief which profane people seek in swearing at things in general, and we may admit that it is the best safety-valve of the two.

One of these periodical storms has just been raging in the *Daily Telegraph*. To use the latest piece of American slang, the *Telegraph* originally "struck ile" in a leader upon domestic servants. Mr. Ruskin, with a characteristic eye for a controversy, immediately assured the *Telegraph* that, highly as he respected it generally, it had in this particular instance been talking nonsense. A whole army of correspondents rushed to take part in the pretty little quarrel thus started. The letters signed "A Servant" or "A Scrub" might, for the most part, be summed up in the assertion that masters and mistresses were spies and tyrants, and showed no signs of improvement. The "Materfamilias" type of letter retorted that servants now-a-days were slovenly and dishonest, and were rapidly becoming worse. It was admitted with pleasing unanimity that the relation of master and servant was productive of great and growing evils. Mr. Ruskin summed up the controversy. He appeared to agree with a certain alacrity in the sentiments expressed on both hands. He cheerfully observed that the sore which the *Daily Telegraph* had been probing was no mere trifle; it was a "plague-spot;" it was "bottomless and cancerous; a putrescence through the constitution of the people was indicated by this galled place." As the correspondents of the *Telegraph* had been the means of furnishing Mr. Ruskin with this charming opportunity of exhibiting the "putrescence" of all English society (that is, of all English society except Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Carlyle, and the editor of the *Daily Telegraph*), he might have had some mercy upon them. But Mr. Ruskin lives in a region above the need of compliment. A schoolmaster, of course, may tell his boys that they are all corrupt and ignorant, without insolence. It is only as coming from those of our fellow-men who are not infinitely wiser or holier than ourselves that such expressions are insulting. Correspondents of the *Telegraph* should therefore be flattered by Mr. Ruskin's condescending to tell them that what strikes him in all their letters is their total "inapprehension of the breadth and connection of the question, and the general resistance to and stubborn rejection of the abstract ideas of sonship and slavery." In short, they are chiefly remarkable for grovelling stupidity. Mr. Ruskin, with an airy contempt for these poor dull creatures, proceeds, after this bit of nonsense about abstract ideas, to throw them a few crumbs of true wisdom. He translates a bit of Xenophon for them, just to show how infinitely inferior modern Englishmen are to pagan Greeks, to say nothing of mediæval Christians. He appears to hold out a hope that, if we all become very humble, we may in time return to the system illustrated by the story in the *Legend of Montrose*, where the Highland laird had clansmen instead of candlesticks. On the whole, however, we fear that Mr. Ruskin thinks us too far gone to be even worth much preaching. There is, indeed, as he informs us at considerable length, one gentleman, named Ruskin, who is always well served, and we presume that one fragment of society is therefore not corrupt; but we fear that he would find it very hard to discover enough righteous men to serve as salt for maintaining the vitality of the State.

We are not in the least disposed to quarrel with Mr. Ruskin's fantastic arrogance. We consider it to be a providential armor against contempt, designed for excellent purposes. Political economists are apt to be too dogmatic, and occasionally to mistake certain arbitrary arrangements for irreversible laws. The very nature of their logical methods often leads them to fancy that they can apply theorems, founded upon a more or less arbitrary hypothesis, to the actually complicated phenomena of society. There are many instances in which statements have been laid down as scientific truths, which require much qualification before they can be accepted as practically true. The leading minds are indeed well aware of the necessary limitation of their own doctrines. But vulgar writers are only too apt to pick up a few phrases about supply and demand, or the laws of exchange, and talk a great deal of nonsense on the strength of them. Many people fancy themselves to be great philosophers because they have learnt the fashion of preaching free trade, and imagine that the one doctrine of political economy is that free trade is a good thing. As against these mock philosophers, and even against some real philosophers, men like Mr. Ruskin are very useful. They secure the discussion of points that are too often taken for granted. If Mr. Ruskin were capable of close and systematic reasoning he would not be always giving random blows at sound doctrines; but he would also be tempted to fall into the ordinary tracks, and would therefore miss some accidental good hits. If he knew what intellectual modesty means, he would occasionally submit to be taught by men of greater ability and knowledge than himself. As it is, he blunders and buzzes about, very often dashing himself wildly against a stone wall, but sometimes also planting a sting in a vulnerable part. Ninety-nine hundredths of his energy are perhaps thrown away, but the hundredth part of the energy of a man of such genuine, though disjointed, ability is still useful. It makes his powerful antagonists more careful, and may upset weakness altogether. It is useful to practice occasionally against a boxer who hits out very hard with a total want of science. Good men are put on their guard, and pretenders exposed.

In the present case, we may perhaps be excused for telling Mr. Ruskin, as he has told the *Daily Telegraph*, that he is talking nonsense. He raves about the "law of supply and demand" without apparently knowing or caring what that so-called law really is. That law is certainly not, as he seems to imagine, that if things are left to themselves a supply of any desired article will be certainly obtained; and his ingenious argument, that a child might cry for the moon for a long time without finding the supply equal to the demand, is therefore beside the point. It certainly is a doctrine of most political economists that, if things are left to themselves, in the greater number of cases the supply will adjust itself to the demand most advantageously without government or other interference. And it is probably this doctrine which Mr. Ruskin intends by the law of supply and demand, and which, under that name, rouses his wrath as a red flag excites a bull. It is natural and not discreditable to a man whose feelings are stronger than his powers of reasoning, that he should be annoyed at any doctrine from which it results that everything cannot be put right by an Act of Parliament or a clap of thunder, but that some things must be left to the slow operation of general social improvement. There is a school which has only two remedies for everything. The first is the recommendation that everybody should begin to act upon an entirely different set of motives; which might be excellent advice if it were practicable. The second is, that government should put things straight; which might, again, be excellent advice if carried a step further, and if government were told how to put things straight. Mr. Ruskin, however, should be above this kind of platitude; and as he is so very indignant that things should be let alone, we have a right to expect from him some fertile suggestion. Perhaps he thinks that we are too "putrescent" to be capable of receiving suggestions. At any rate, the nearest approach to one that we can find is a dogmatic statement that there are two, and only two, varieties of servitude not degrading. The first is "a sound, wholesome, thorough-going slavery, which is the heathen plan;" the second—which, it appears, is the Christian way—is to bring up your servant from a child, that he may become a son to you at the last. The British public, as represented by the *Telegraph* correspondents, naturally kicked a good deal at these suggestions. The "wholesome, thorough-going" slavery was not to the taste of the domestics, and masters were not at all disposed to raise their own servants. In fact, to young persons about to marry, it seems to be rather hard advice. In order to get a useful set of servants by the time you are forty, you must apparently lay in a stock of children when you are five-and-twenty. Servants will take at least as long to ripen as port wine, and they give a good deal more trouble during the process. Worst of all, when they come of age, they may set up for themselves, unless you maintain part of the "sound, wholesome slavery" plan as well. And Mr. Ruskin accordingly remarked with great shrewdness that one considerable branch of the difficulty was in the power of your servants to leave you, and recommended the *Telegraph* to drive this point well home. What his own solution of the difficulty might be did not appear—probably a law making twenty years' notice necessary before either party could end the connection.

Whatever Mr. Ruskin may say, there is a third kind of servitude preferable to either of these plans—namely, the very simple one of considering the transaction as a commercial bargain. There is no reason why, if one man contracts to black another man's shoes, they should not both respect each other. The only danger is when, as sometimes happens in England, the master demands servility for his money, or when, as often happens in America, the servant foolishly considers his task degrading. Whether it is in fact true that this relation is now causing more than usual discontent, it is almost impossible to say. We cannot have statistics of the number of servants given to laziness and dishonesty, and the number of mistresses giving to nagging. In the absence of any definite facts, a mere gush of grumbling proves nothing. Every one not singularly unlucky must know of many cases where service has produced mutual respect and kindness, and a general *rechauffé* of all the traditional stories with which from time immemorial good housewives have lamented over bad servants really teaches us nothing. If it is true that good servants are rarer, the explanation is probably simple. Emigration and manufacturing prosperity have lately told strongly upon the labor market; they have doubtless attracted many servants, whose places have been filled up from an inferior class. In time that class will probably become refined, or, if the effect on population is permanent, we may learn to do with fewer servants. In any case we shall be content to wait for the effect of time and good sense, and shall be ready, notwithstanding Mr. Ruskin's Jeremiads, to allow the supply in this case to adapt itself spontaneously to the demand.

FALSE HAIR.—WHERE IT COMES FROM.

From the London Review.

We are told that when the gentleman on horseback the other day paraded up and down Rotten-row, with a lady's *chignon* on the top of his riding-stick, all the fair, as he passed them, involuntarily placed their hands at the back of their heads to see if theirs was missing. No circumstance could afford a better illustration of the universal use of false hair among womankind than this. Of old a woman must have arrived at a certain age before her pride would permit her to don the regulation "front" which at once placed her in the category of old women. Now Hebe herself is perfectly indifferent whether we know or not that she is indebted to other heads for her flowing locks. The consequence is, that the trade in human hair has of late assumed very large proportions, and its value has increased at a prodigious rate. Where does it all come from? a spectator naturally asks, as he surveys the harvest of locks hanging in the windows of the fashionable hairdressers, or disposed in every conceivable form on the heads of waxen dummies. And little does the spectator think of the Bluebeard's cupboard he is asking admittance to, in putting this query. As a matter of coarse, all products required for the artificial decoration of the person find their way principally to Paris, and we accordingly find that city is the emporium of the trade in human hair. One hundred tons weight of this precious ornament is, we are informed, annually taken there, whence it is distributed in a raw and manufactured state over the whole of Europe. If we could watch in secret the rape of each lock, we should be able to give a series of pictures of human agony such as life but rarely presents, for we may be sure that as a rule a young woman would almost as soon lose her life as that glorious appendage, on which so much of her beauty depends. The collectors of hair on the Continent are generally pedlars, or persons moving about the country on some other business to which they add the trade of hair-purchasing. It is a singular fact that heretofore, the agents employed in the collection of this precious material have generally been ostensibly employed in some other occupation. Arkwright, it will be remembered, did a little business in this line when travelling about the country collecting the spun yarn from the cottagers; and a few years since the most extensive purchasers of hair abroad were a company of Dutch farmers, who supplemented their own business in this manner. Perhaps the trade would be considered too infamous to be openly practised, hence this convenient mask. In one department of France, however, there appears to have been no false shame on the part of the women with respect to parting with their hair, and this for a very obvious reason. The peasant girls of Brittany cover the head with a picturesque white cap, which wholly hides the hair; hence from this quarter the sale of the article has been for a long time openly carried on. Mr. Francis Trollope, in his "Summer in Brittany," published a few years since, describes a most amusing scene at a fair in Collehee, where, he says, he saw several hair-dealers shearing the peasant girls like so many sheep. A crowd of fair Brittonnes surrounded each operator, and, as fast as sheared, he threw the long hair, tied up into a wisp, in a basket beside him. Whilst he was operating on one the other girls stood waiting for their turn with their caps in their hands. The fashion which enforces the wearing of these close caps of course rendered these damsels callous to the loss of their hair, for which they generally got but a few sous, or a bright-colored cotton handkerchief. We have no doubt that even the simple Brittonnese have by this time become awake to the increased value of the article they have to sell, and that silk has taken the place of cotton in the exchange. Spain and the north of Italy also furnish considerable contributions to the collectors of these jet-black locks. The main crops of the golden hair now so much prized come from Germany, and the yellow hair from Holland. Is the glorious golden hair that the Venetian school of painters loved to depict still in existence? If so, we should recommend some adventurous traveller in this line to journey southward, as some profit may be made out of the article, which is now selling at a famine price. In all Catholic countries one great source of supply is the convent. The splendid tresses the devotee dedicates to God somehow get back into the world again, and are offered up at the shrine of vanity. This hair is known in the trade as church-hair. In visiting a wholesale hair warehouse and manufactory lately we were shown some of these vestal tresses fresh from an English convent. Vanity of vanities—its next appearance in all probability will be on the head of some fast maiden of Belgravia, deftly woven with her own in order to enslave some eligible elder son.

Although we use less false hair in England than in France, yet it is becoming almost a necessity among us. The *Hairdressers' Journal*, which ought to be an authority on the point, asserts that one woman in every ten in England uses more or less false hair with her own. The larger proportion of this comes from Paris, either raw or manufactured. The prevailing English color is brown, and, as the home-grown article matches English heads better than any other, it demands a proportionately higher price. When we say that the prevailing English color is brown, of course we refer to the better classes. There are, perhaps, a greater number of distinct shades of color in English hair than in that of any other country, and this is accounted for by the mixture of races of which English men and women are built up. In many parts of the island the descendants of these nationalities still retain all the ancient peculiarities of their race; in the south and southwest the flaxen hair of the Saxon still predominates among the peasantry; in Wales the blue-black of the Celt is still maintained in all its integrity; whilst in the northeastern counties we see among the common people, who are tied to the soil, the reddish hair which they have inherited from their Danish ancestors. In the large towns, where these various elements commingle, and especially in the metropolis, an average brown tint is the prevailing color—hence it is that of our more civilized element. Dr. Beddoes, a Bristol physician, has ingeniously argued that we are, year by year, becoming a darker-haired people, by reason of what he terms "conjugal selection." He examined the hair of 737 women, and of those he found that 22 had red hair, 95 fair hair, 240 brown, 336 dark brown, and that only 33 had black hair. This analysis overwhelmingly proves the predominance of brown hair; but then he asserts there is a disturbing element in the problem, which he thinks is calculated to reverse the ultimate result, and as this element is a very interesting one to the ladies, we beg their attention. Following those women in their conjugal relations, he found that of the 367 red, fair, and brown haired ones, which he rightly classed as fair, 32 per cent. were single, whilst of those who had dark brown and black hair, and were classed as black, only 21.5 per cent. were single; and he accordingly comes to the conclusion that, in agreement with Dr. Darwin's theory of selection, the black-haired population must gradually swallow up all the others. We trust any light-haired beauty who reads this will not feel despondent; we neither believe in the ingenious physician's figures, nor in the conclusion he draws from them. We are certain that men do not like dark women better than light-haired ones—fashion certainly does not say so. The poets, most undoubtedly, are of the opposite way of thinking; and if it is a law of English nature that dark women have the preference, how is it that, by the theory of selection, we have not become a black-haired race long ago? The natural theory, undoubtedly, is, that the dark prefer the light, and *vice versa;* and, by virtue of this law, a medium tone of color is arising in this country—a fact which is exemplified on a still larger scale in Central Europe, where the fair-haired north and the black-haired south have commingled, and produced a population rejoicing in dark brown hair.

Hair merchants, by long experience, have acquired great proficiency in judging of the nationality of this article. One of the largest dealers in the trade informed us that he could tell in the dark the nationality of any piece of hair. This is done either by the sense of touch or smell. Some nations have much coarser hair than others: indeed, there is a constant difference both with respect to length and weight. The average weight of a French head of hair (by which is meant the piece of long hair which forms the knot at the back of the head) is five ounces; of Italian, six ounces; of German, ten. This difference has much to do with its color. A German, with the painstaking characteristic of his nation, has gone to the trouble of counting each individual hair in heads of four different colors. In that of a blonde he found 140,000 hairs; in a brown, 109,440; in a black, 102,962; and in a red one, 88,740. Thus there are nearly twice as many hairs in the blonde tress as in the red, which accounts for its superior flossy silkiness and greater weight. To see a hair merchant take up a long tress, sniff a long sniff, and say at once where it came from, is as refreshing as to see a wine-taster deciding a particular vintage of wine by its bouquet. It is possible the chemical constituents of the material in some measure leads him to a conclusion, as there is always found to be an excess of sulphur and oxygen in fair hair, and an excess of carbon in black hair. Local odors, again, are great tell-tales of the parts from which hair comes; thus, Irish hair is distinguishable among others by the smell of peat smoke always to be found in it; possibly Scotch hair, of the peasant class, of course, may be distinguished from that of her sister across the channel by the delicate difference of this peat odor, just as we distinguish Irish from Scotch whiskey. It must be remembered that hair is almost indestructible. The beautiful wig of auburn hair now in the British Museum, had lain in the tomb of a Theban mummy for upwards of two thousand years before it found its way to the national collection; yet that hair is as fresh as though it had just come from the hands of the hair-dresser, and the curl is so strong in it that it cannot be taken out even by the application of heat. The Englishwoman very rarely sells her hair—she must be reduced to the last condition of poverty before she would consent to this sacrifice.

Some years ago, we now and then heard mysterious accounts of a certain Spring-heeled Jack who used to lie in wait for young girls with beautiful hair, for the purpose of forcibly despoiling them. Considering the immense rise that is year by year taking place in the value of this material, we feel no surprise at such tales; indeed, when we say that such is the demand for grey hair that we are obliged to rob goats and the mohair sheep to eke out our own scanty stores, we need not be surprised at anything.

Raw hair comes from abroad in bales tied up in "leeches," and containing hairs of various lengths. The first step in its preparation is to cleanse it of its oily matter. This is done by rubbing it in fine sand, which completely absorbs all the fatty matter it contains. It is then carded by hand, the workman throwing the lock of hair with great rapidity over the iron teeth of the card, and speedily reducing it to a regular smoothness. The next step in the process is to select from the different "leeches" the different lengths of hair they contain; these lengths are then matched with others; and in this manner the "leech," as it is offered for sale, is perhaps the product of a dozen heads. The manufacturer has two markets to supply;—the demand for simple uncurled locks for the purpose of plaiting, etc., with the natural hair; and curled hair, for the needs of the wig and front makers, and for the thousand and one fashionings in which hair-dressers now tempt our blooming belles. The curl is permanently fixed by twisting the hair tightly round small cylinders of wood, and then boiling them for a considerable time in water. At Messrs. Hovenden's, the largest hair merchants perhaps in this country, we saw thousands of these cylinders slowly drying, representing in value a very large sum of money. The value of hair depends so much upon whose hands it is in, and the progressive stage at which it has arrived, that in this particular we can only liken it to the ascending value of iron from its raw condition of pig up to its most perfect and expensive form—watch-springs. One thing is certain, the original possessor parts with it for a mere nothing. As we have seen, the peasant woman of France sells her back hair for a few pence, when it passes out of the hands of the collectors it has risen to from four shillings to thirty shillings per pound for average qualities. But the rarer kinds, both in color, quality, and length, are so valuable that they are sold even by the hair merchants by the ounce. The longer the hair is, the more valuable, other conditions being equal. Messrs. Hovenden exhibited, in the feathers and fur department of the Great Exhibition of 1862, a head of hair which measured upwards of two yards in length. It was from the head of an English lady, and it must have trailed upon the ground when she was standing up, even if she had been a very tall woman. As a rule, the greatest demand is for the medium brown colors, and for the obvious reason that that is the prevailing color of England. But the precious colors are bright golden and white hair. We scarcely need look into the fashionable hairdressers' windows to perceive that fair golden hair is now the rage. As very few persons, however, possess just the true tint, the true opalescent gold which changes with every motion of the head—the color, in short, which is the ideal of the poet—ladies are given to bleach their hair down to the required tone, and to mix, we may say flavor, their tresses with the precious hair, just as your fraudulent Hambro' sherry manufacturer flavors his made-up wines with a little of the true growth of Cadiz. This golden hair is now selling at the rate of from twelve to fifteen shillings the ounce, or at about three times the price of silver. But there is a rarer hair still. Youth and beauty in the race of vanity are outstripped by age. Grey hair is in such demand that, as we have before said, we are obliged to eke out our stores by resorting to mohair. Fine grey hair is now sold for a guinea an ounce, mainly for the purposes of the perukier. As soon as the precious material falls into the hands of this amiable functionary, art claims it for its own, and the price ascends to fabulous heights. But this branch of the subject we must leave for another paper.

NORTH POLAR EXPLORATION.

From the London Quarterly.

The discoveries of Kane and Hayes proved that Greenland is separated from the archipelago to the westward by Smith Sound, and that the western shore of that important opening extends to the northward for an unknown distance; so that this is the only point in the Polar region where the land trends in the direction of the Pole itself, instead of forming a circle of continent and islands round the frontier of the Polar region. Here, then, is the proper starting-point for North Polar exploration, and to these gallant American discoverers is due the honor of having pointed it out. Their labors, performed under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, are amongst the most valuable in the whole range of Northern discovery.

The two gun-boats comprising a North Polar expedition may calculate upon reaching the entrance of Smith Sound, where one will remain in some convenient harbor as a depôt ship, while the other devotes the navigable season to forcing and boring her way to the most northerly point attainable, whence travelling operations will be commenced in the winter. An objection has been raised to the Smith Sound route on the ground that the travelling parties may be stopped by open water. It has been urged that Dr. Kane's party met with a wide expanse of open sea in Kennedy Channel, and that Sir Edward Belcher was stopped by the same cause in Jones Sound. Now, as the open water in Kennedy Channel was encountered in the end of June, when such phenomena may be expected in all parts of the Arctic regions, and that in Jones Sound in May, it is obvious that an objection depending on such reasons is utterly futile, seeing that the chief work of the travelling parties will be done in the months of February, March, and April. Moreover, the open water seen in Kennedy Channel by Morton, in the end of June, was found by Dr. Hayes to be entirely frozen over in the end of May. No man living has had more experience of stoppages by open water and weak ice than that great Russian explorer Admiral von Wrangell, yet he advocated a system of discovery along the shores of Smith Sound. He knew full well that such an exceptional condition of the Polar Sea as is indicated by open water in the Winter and early Spring, never offered any obstacle to his examination of the coast, and that he never met with unsafe ice until he had travelled for many miles away from the land. When objectors can give a single instance of such a wide expanse of open water having been encountered in February, March, or April as to stop sledge travelling close along the shore to the Northward of 78° N., it will be time to consider the proper means of overcoming an obstacle of this nature; but until this is done the objection they have raised must be held to be imaginary.

Arctic travelling, by which means nearly the whole of the known region within the frigid zones has been explored, is indissolubly bound up with the name of M'Clintock. Before this time it may be said to have been almost unknown, and consequently the results derived from Arctic voyages were not so numerous and valuable as they have since become. When, in May and June, 1849, M'Clintock accomplished a distance of 500 miles, and remained absent from his ship for forty days, it was looked upon as a wonderful feat, and it was certainly altogether unprecedented. Yet, in 1851, he had so improved upon his former experience that he was able to leave the ship a month earlier, to remain away for eighty days, and to accomplish a distance of 900 miles. In 1853 he even surpassed his previous exploit, was absent 105 days, and travelled over 1,400 miles. Scarcely anything was done by this means in the early expeditions, while it is now a comparatively easy matter to start with six or eight men, and sledge laden with six or seven weeks' provisions, and to travel 600 miles across desert wastes, and frozen seas, from which no sustenance can be obtained. M'Clintock attained these results by careful study of the requirements of the case, by the help of Arctic experience extending over several years, and by the strictest attention to minute details. Great skill and judgment, and an intimate acquaintance with the subject, are essential; and it is of the utmost importance that Polar explorations should be undertaken *now*, and not delayed until the tradition of Arctic travelling is lost. Sir Leopold M'Clintock himself says—"I wish I were now preparing for a trip to the North Pole, for I regard it as being within the reach of *this* generation, knowledge being power in sledge-travelling." He considers that a single sledge-party could take sixty days' provisions and travel over 600 geographical miles. This single sledge, by means of depots and five auxiliary sledges, can be pushed forward to a distance of 600 miles from the ship. With an expedition, consisting of 120 officers and men, two such exploring parties could be dispatched in each travelling season, and 2,400 miles of new and unknown land would thus be discovered and thoroughly explored.

The exploration of fifty miles of coast by a sledge-party is worth more to science than the discovery of 500 miles by a ship. In the one case the coast is accurately laid down, and its fauna, flora, geology, ethnology, and physical geography is fully ascertained. In the latter, a coast is seen and very inaccurately marked by a dotted line on a chart, with numerous headlands called after the Royal Family and the Lords of the Admiralty—a result which may or may not gratify those exalted personages, but which is of no sort of use to science.

The work of Polar explorers, starting from the base of operation in Smith Sound, will secure the complete success of the expedition. A distance of 600 miles along the western coast which Dr. Hayes found stretching away due north, will bring one party to the North Pole. An equal distance beyond Cape Constitution, on the eastern coast, will nearly, if not quite, complete the discovery of the northern side of the great glacier-bearing continent of Greenland. Meanwhile, as the auxiliary parties return and become rested, they will be employed on shorter excursions, and in completing surveys and investigations nearer the ship. In the second travelling season, one extended party, by exploring the wide strait discovered by Dr. Hayes, on the western side of Smith Sound, for a distance of 600 miles, would complete the discovery of all the land within the unknown Polar region which lies to the westward of Kennedy Channel. The efforts of another extended party, during the second season, might be turned to any other direction which the discoveries of the first season might have pointed out. All the great scientific results of Polar exploration which have already been enumerated would be thoroughly and efficiently secured by the explorers who led these travelling parties. By the Smith Sound route alone can the scientific results of Polar exploration be certainly and safely attained, and by this route alone can the special knowledge and genius of our living Arctic worthies be made available.

Fortunately an expedition by way of Smith Sound is one of those enterprises which, while they require all the highest qualities of seamen to conduct successfully, and may involve dangers and privation to individuals, are absolutely free from a chance of any such catastrophe as overtook Sir John Franklin's gallant crews, and as would threaten an expedition going by the Spitzbergen route. Although whalers are almost annually crushed to pieces in Baffin's Bay, yet its navigation is less dangerous to life than the passage of the English Channel. If a whaler is converted into shattered fragments by the irresistible ice, the sailors walk quietly out upon the destroyer of their floating-home, and have nothing worse before them than a march to the nearest Danish Settlement; while a shipwreck in the Channel too frequently involves the loss of all hands. Then, again, in the extremely improbable event of the vessel stationed at the entrance of Smith Sound being unable to get out of the ice, the retreat of the crews in boats and sledges to the settlement of Upernavik during the summer months, is easy, and devoid of all danger. Smith Sound and Lancaster Sound are in exactly similar positions as regards the "North Water" of Baffin's Bay. Had Sir John Franklin stationed the "Erebus" in some harbor close to the entrance of Lancaster Sound, and the "Terror" at Cape Riley, his expedition would not have been in any more danger than if he had never left Greenhithe. Now this is precisely the position in which the Polar expedition will be placed in Smith Sound, and the question of danger may be entirely dismissed from our minds. No one feels more strongly than the noble-minded widow of the heroic Franklin how shameful it would be to discourage all future enterprise on the pretext that the "Erebus" and "Terror," under totally different circumstances, were unfortunately lost. The climate of the Arctic regions is quite healthy when men are well clothed, fed, and housed; and, though the officers and men who volunteer for this arduous service will be exposed to individual hardships, privations, and dangers, which will test their high qualities to the utmost, there is no more chance of a disaster to the whole expedition, and far less danger of sickness, than on any other station frequented by the ships of our navy. The expense of a Polar expedition would be insignificant compared with the advantages to be derived from it; and we advocate its despatch because the scientific results to be obtained from it are numerous and important; because no undue risk will be incurred by the explorers; and because such expeditions are beneficial to the naval service. Capt. Osborn speaks the mind of the *élite* of the navy in the following passage of his paper:

"The navy needs some action to wake it up from the sloth of routine, and save it from the canker of prolonged peace. The navy of England cries not for mere war to gratify its desire for honorable employment or fame. There are other achievements, it knows well, as glorious as a victorious battle; and a wise ruler and a wise people will, I hold, be careful to satisfy a craving which is the life-blood of a profession. Upon these grounds, as well as on those of scientific results, would it be too much to ask for a fraction of the vast sum yearly sunk in naval expenditure, for two small screw vessels and 120 officers and men, out of 50,000 men annually placed at the disposal of the Admiralty?"

We cordially indorse the views of Capt. Sherard Osborn, and we trust that the fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, with Sir Roderick Murchison at their head, will continue to agitate the question until it is understood by the public, and favorably entertained by the Government. In steadily advocating measures of this nature they are performing a service of national importance.

A REBEL JUDGED BY A REBEL.

[The following is the close of an article, in *Harper's Monthly*, on Jefferson Davis, written by the rebel Gen. Jordan, chief of staff to Beauregard.]

Mr. Davis must be judged at the bar of history by the aggregate results of his administration. He must be measured by what was done or left undone—successes and reverses—either directly by himself or through the instruments of his will, the men on whom he relied for the performance of the highest services of the State. Brought to this rightful test, what statesman of whom history tells us will be found more deficient than Jefferson Davis?

Had he been equal to his position he would have known how to develop, combine, wield the splendid resources of his land in such a manner as to produce the largest possible results. With his long experience and acquaintance with the public men of the United States he should have known the best men to call around him, and should have known, too, the best course for baffling the statesmen opposed to him. Foregoing his predilections as well as his antipathies—like Napoleon in the case of Moreau and Talleyrand—he should have been wise enough to attach to his government and secure the services of men of talent, even though perchance not well affected personally toward them. A genuine leader of men would have done so—would have stifled personal passions, which alone, it would appear, have influenced Mr. Davis since an early day. Swayed by these, and amorous to an incredible degree of the office-giving powers of his place, and the exercise of which absorbed by far the larger part of his waking hours, he was blind alike to those insuperable as to those favoring circumstances or favorable occasions which the statesman will be quick to recognize.

As a natural consequence of the predominant qualities of the man, there immediately grew up in the South a party of "President's Friends," from whose ranks, as far as possible, were drawn the occupants of all civil places. Men for the most part malleable to his will, who, looking up to him as the source of the highest wisdom in both civil and military affairs, upheld his views and wishes as the only safe rule and law for the times. Thus in a little while almost every person of ability, nearly every one of spirit, was driven from the councils of the South and the direction of affairs, leaving the government to a large degree in the hands of those from whom efficient administration was not to be expected—selected as they were for instruments thought to be best adapted to his purpose; that of absorbing in himself all the substantial functions of the State.

As obstinate as James II. or George III., whom he greatly resembled in many traits of character, as in the management of public business—with the same tendency to employ mediocrity and the same dislike for independent ability—Jefferson Davis for four years illustrated, like his monarchical prototypes, that no two natures are so widely opposite and unlike as the wilful and the wise. Imperious, yet without genuine vigor of character, pride and weakness were strangely blendid in his actions. It was said of George III. that he even scorned victory whose laurels had been culled by Chatham. Mr. Davis looked with a moody brow and a skeptical lip when either Johnston or Beauregard tendered the trophies of successful war. Napoleon, once urged by an undistinguished general to confer upon him the marshal's *baton*, exclaimed: "It is not I who make marshals—it is victories!" What Napoleon would not attempt Mr. Davis did without hesitation, making major and lieutenant-generals who previously had not been in battle, and if possibly capable, had never had opportunities to show capacity for high command; some of whom, too, we may add, whose promotion has not been justified by subsequent events.

The longer he held power the narrower grew his conceptions, the more imperious his will, until to differ from or cross the orbit of his fancies, or even to run counter to the plans and wishes of his favorites, became a personal affront. No man in as high and critical a position ever less understood the value of wise, independent ministers, or was ever less able to give up a minor personal object for the sake of a major advantage. He and his ministerial clerks, always as sanguine as Napier describes the British Cabinet to have been in 1810, like that Cabinet were always "anticipating success in a preposterous manner"—always displaying little practical industry, and quite as little judgment in preparing for contingencies. In no instance did he and his favorites comprehend at their value the golden opportunities that more than once were vouchsafed them, and by seizing which with a resolute hand they might have neutralized the superior resources of the United States. With a leader like William of Orange in his stead this had surely been accomplished.

We have heard much, from Mr. Davis and his friends in the last months of the struggle, concerning the frightful extent of desertions from Confederate armies. Unquestionably this evil was very great; indeed, so numerous had desertions become, that, added to the natural tendency of all but regular troops to quit their colors in times of serious reverses, some of the Confederate corps, like a circle in the water, were almost "dispersed to naught." But here, too, the handiwork of Jefferson Davis may be made apparent. The broadcast, inevitable interposition of his prerogative of pardon by the second year of the war had made it plain to the men of the army that there was the fullest immunity for desertion. A merciless, inexorable personal adversary we know Mr. Davis ever was, and never less so than during the time of the giant struggle of his section for independence. How then may we account for this almost invariable mercy granted to those whose acts made success impossible?

Gibbon, summing up the character of Constantine, uses language which we find singularly applicable to our subject—in whom there has been manifestly the same "timid policy of dividing whatever is united, of reducing whatever is eminent, of dreading every active power, and of expecting that the most feeble will prove the most obedient." In fine, his course may be likened to that of the captain of a ship of war in action with a greatly superior adversary, who, while nailing his flag to the mast-head and shouting stout words of defiance to his foe and of supreme confidence to his crew, nevertheless from the outset of the battle has been secretly scuttling his vessel and all his boats besides.

Parasites in the Tropics.—In these tropical forests each plant and tree seems to be striving to outvie its fellow, struggling upward toward light and air—branch, and leaf, and stem—regardless of its neighbors. Parasitic plants are seen fastening with firm grip on others, making use of them with reckless indifference, as instruments for their own advancement. Live and let live is clearly not the maxim taught in these wildernesses. There is one kind of parasitic tree very common near Pará, which exhibits this feature in a very prominent manner. It is called the Sipó Matador, or the Murderer Sina. It belongs to the fig order, and has been described by Von Martius in the "Atlas to Spix and Martius's Travels." I observed many specimens. The base of its stem would be unable to bear the weight of the upper growth; it is obliged, therefore, to support itself on a tree of another species. In this it is not essentially different from other climbing trees and plants, but the way the matador sets about it is peculiar, and produces certainly a disagreeable impression. It springs up close to the tree on which it intends to fix itself, and the wood of its stem grows by spreading itself like a plastic mould over one side of the trunk of its supporter. It then puts forth from each side an arm-like branch, which grows rapidly, and looks as though a stream of sap were flowing and hardening as it went. This adheres closely to the trunk of the victim, and the two arms meet on the opposite side and blend together. These arms are put forth at somewhat regular intervals in mounting upward, and the victim, when its strangler is full grown, becomes tightly clasped by a number of inflexible rings. These gradually grow larger as the murderer flourishes, rearing its crown of foliage to the sky mingled with that of its neighbor, and in course of time they kill it by stopping the flow of its sap. The strange spectacle then remains of the selfish parasite clasping in its arms the lifeless and decaying body of its victim which had been a help to its own growth. Its ends have been served—it has flowered and fruited, reproduced and disseminated its kind; and now, when the dead trunk moulders away, its own end approaches; its support is gone and itself also falls.—*Bates' Naturalist on the Amazon.*

The Word "Reliable."—I have only just observed your correspondent "F.'s" challenge to me to prove the charge which I make against the word *reliable*.

Without aspiring to the character or temperament of a *bull*, or, at all events, not seeing a red rag in every word of which the original title-deed may be doubtful, acquiescing in such an established usage as it is plainly hopeless that I or any one else can now hope to change, I yet hold it matter of conscience to watch over the well of English, and both by precept and example protest against words which are not according to analogy, nor established by such a prescription as it would be idle to contend against, nor so peculiarly charged with meaning that we cannot dispense with them.

I am not, therefore, moved by your correspondent's instances. I accept *humiliating* and *civilization*, and feel that *unaccountable* is too well established to be quarrelled with now-a-days. At the same time, its case is by no means originally so bad as that of *reliable*. The verb *account*, in one at least of its earlier meanings, is a transitive one, and as such would naturally give birth to an adjective *accountable*, not in need of any accompanying preposition. Such adjective, in its negative form, might thus come to be used in connection with a secondary non-transitive sense of the verb, demanding a preposition. This is not right, but it cannot now be helped. The growth of a language, like that of a kingdom or of institutions, is marked by wrong things, which cannot be challenged after a certain time; but it does not follow that similar wrong things are to be done without censure.

As to *unsearchable*, there is no case against it. The verb *to search* is properly a transitive one. Has "F." forgotten the words "Search the Scriptures?"

The case against *reliable* is as follows: It is formed ungrammat